Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860
7.20 a.m.—New York and Boston Express—daily
[illegible] day—via the old line.
9.25 p.m.—Night Express—daily except Saturday
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in the interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a.m. and 10.35 p.m. Arrive Chicago at 5.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.
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Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains.
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Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street.
Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.
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CHARLES CONGDON,
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.
N. H. MOORE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL
ROAD.
1860...Summer Arrangement...1860
On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.
[illegible]
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HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.
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W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI
RAILROAD.
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G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

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QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

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360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
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Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
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FREIGHTS.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

FOR ROCKFORD, B

Chicago & Northwestern Rai

GALENA & CHICAGO UN

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CHICAGO & ROCK

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860. NUMBER 8.

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We have a few hundred copies left of our pamphlet edition of the late Republican Convention. It is a *verbatim* report of the proceedings and speeches, and embraces the official roll of delegates and alternates from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.

Every Republican should preserve a copy of the proceedings of a Convention that will be memorable in American history. Send in your orders.

The price of the pamphlet, stitched and trimmed, (44 pages in double columns) is 5 cents per single copy, 40 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred. Postage extra.

FOREIGN NEWS---HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Arabia, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at Halifax yesterday, with European dates to July 1st. Her intelligence is of great importance. Garibaldi was continuing his preparations for an advance, and perfecting the organization of the new Sicilian Government. The Neapolitan Government, alarmed by the threatening demonstrations daily occurring in the streets of Naples, had granted a new constitution and named a Ministry, without, however, allaying the popular excitement. Great activity prevailed among the Revolutionary Committees, and there seemed to be general expectations that the anticipated outbreak could not long be deferred. The American vessels captured by the Neapolitan navy had been released with their passengers and crews, through the energetic remonstrances of the American Minister, backed up by the presence of the U. S. frigate Iroquois. A fortnight will not elapse when we shall hear that all Naples is in a blaze of revolutionary strife, that the King has fled, and that Victor Emanuel has been proclaimed, as Victor Hugo says, from Palermo to Messina; from Messina to Naples, and from Naples to Rome. So the good work goes on! Down with the tyrants!

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls	4 653	6,139
Wheat, bu	37,689	92,433
Corn, bu	610,191	484,753
Oats, bu	20,208	15,328
Rye, bu	40	1,174
Barley, bu	865	

This shows a falling off in receipts from the week previous of 200,000 bushels in corn, 40,000 bushels in wheat, 3,000 bbls in flour, and 13,000 bushels in oats.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments since the first of January, compared with 1859, to this date:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	229,023	210,691	249,036	183,414
Wheat, bu	1,847,202	1,412,232	1,508,908	1,020,962
Corn, bu	9,253,009	2,060,613	5,725,729	1,652,549
Oats, bu	612,978	347,360	454,222	217,033
Rye, bu	61,783	21,633	12,711	2,612
Barley, bu	190,356	120,469	42,503	45,980

The stock of Flour on hand is a trifle less than 6,000 barrels; 25,000 bushels wheat; and about 2,000,000 bushels corn.

The markets during the past week, under dull advices from the East, and a scarcity of freight room, have tended downward. Corn declined 2 to 3c. Wheat is 1 to 2c. lower. Oats have declined 1-2 to 3-4c. Freights advanced 1-2c. per bushel.

The Next Senate.

The prospects are that the Senate of the next Congress, commencing on the 4th of March, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln will, in all human probability, be inaugurated as President of the United States, will contain 35 Democrats, 32 Republicans and 1 American. This is on the supposition that Kansas will be admitted into the Union next winter. It is almost certain that the Republicans will have the Senate in 1862. Let every good Christian pray that the day may be hastened.

A Letter from Mr. Arthur.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., General Sup't's Office, Chicago, July 10th, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I observe articles in your paper which are evidently published under an erroneous impression in relation to the management of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is and has been the rule of this Company to carry no man, black or white, against his will, unless under the authority of a legal process. I am investigating the case referred to by you, and if convinced that the above rule has been intentionally violated by any employee, shall take such measures as the interests of the Company and the rights of the case require.

Respectfully,

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

COMMENT.—When Mr. Arthur undertakes the work of investigation, he will have enough to do to employ him a month. We commend to his notice another case of kidnapping in this day's paper. P. & T.

Spanish Quarters--Letter from Solomon Sturges.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: When I first went to Ohio in the spring of 1814, I found my mercantile master selling coffee at 62½ cents per pound; very poor nails, (that would not now bring over half a cent for working over,) at 25 cents per pound; window glass, as thin as a wafer and as crooked as a ram's horn, at $18 per 100 feet, 8x10 the largest size then known; tea, very common young Hyson, at $2.50 per pound; salt, Kenhawa, of about the color of the mulatto soil of Missouri, at from $3 to $4 per bushel. The Kenhawa Salt Works then being monopolized by Steele, Donnelly & Steele. We received pay in wheat at 25c per bushel; dressed hogs at 1½ to 2c; whisky at about 15c, and other articles in proportion. Farmers had hard times enough. Now, it was bad enough to take a profit on goods, which was called in those times an even loss, without taking the article we received in payment at half its value. Merchants then had just as India rubber consciences as we have now.

I think I know where I can place to good advantage a few thousand dollars of Spanish and Mexican Quarters, and will give in notes, called Bank Notes, such as Carver & Holt call, "Buncomb," at their full nominal value of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, when in sums of one or more dollars. If a lot has evidently been assorted by some of my brother sharpers, and the heavy ones kept back, I guess I should let the sorter keep the sorts.

SOLOMON STURGES,
At office of Sturges, Buckingham & Co.

Lane in New York.

On Saturday, as soon as it was known that Gen. Joseph Lane had arrived in this city, the newly organized National Democratic Volunteers waited upon him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and welcomed him here. Later in the day he dined with a Committee of the Volunteers, visited their rooms in the evening, and afterwards was serenaded at his hotel. In response to numerous calls he appeared on the balcony, returned thanks for the honor done him, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Breckinridge, and hoped for his success. Although his presence in the city was not generally known there was quite a large gathering at the Hotel, and the welcome was hearty and enthusiastic.—*N. Y. Times, 9th.*

☞ The Great Eastern to-day passes under a new management—Mr. H. C. Jarrett assuming the charge of her for the rest of the time she is on exhibition in this city. He has reduced the price of admission from one dollar to fifty cents; children under twelve years twenty-five cents. It is also in contemplation to run the Great Eastern on an excursion trip to Cape May, to give all who wish an opportunity to test her sea-going qualities.—*N. Y. World, 9th inst.*

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

THE PROPOSED MORMON EMIGRATION.

During the difficulties with the Mormons, which came near leading to a serious collision with the American troops, a plan proposed by Capt. Walter M. Gibson for the immediate emigration of the Mormons to Oceanica was adopted by Brigham Young, and forwarded to Dr. Bernheisel to be laid before the President for his approval, with a request for some proposition on the part of the Government to purchase their improvements in Utah. The President refused to notice the matter further than to remark that Brigham Young could do as he pleased, as the only duty of the Executive was to see the laws properly executed and enforced.

Mr. Gibson has since identified himself with the Mormon fraternity, and made their interests his own. He now proposes to them to emigrate to one of the East India Islands, and reliable information has been received here to the effect that the views of Captain Gibson will be carried out. He reached here some days ago, bearing dispatches to Hon. Wm. Hooper, Utah delegate, touching this and other subjects of interest to the Saints. After laboring for years, in vain, to induce our Government to open commercial relations with the rich islands of the East, he turns disgusted with the imbecility of the Federal authorities, and seeks other means to open up the wealth of those Islands. If the Mormons cannot dispose of their property, it is said they will abandon it, when arrangements for emigration are completed. Captain Gibson announces his purpose to sail for Sumatra early in the Fall, on a voyage of exploration and survey.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

MR. GWIN'S CHANCES OF RE-ELECTION.

Mr. Gwin's chances of re-election to the Senate are considered desperate, even if his own party should succeed, which is now regarded doubtful, after the overthrow in Oregon. All the signs promise an utter prostration of the Democracy everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No news has dispensed more general satisfaction here, than that of Joe Lane's probable defeat for the Senate, and the redemption of Oregon. He considered himself as having a life estate. This result will rather curtail his political pretensions and proportions.

MR. JOHNSON FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who was one of many candidates proposed by the Douglas interest for the Vice-Presidency, has surrendered to Mr. Breckinridge, like Messrs. Pryor, Clingman, Toombs, and others, who were regarded as among his supporters at the South.

The Treasury balance is less than half the margin required for smooth working, and the current receipts are not equal to the ordinary expenditures. In cutting off the power to reissue Treasury notes, Congress compelled the Secretary to live within his income, or to exhibit the excess through a deficiency bill next session. While that authority existed, he could contrive to shift even when pinched. Now, there is no resource but to expose the true condition of the Department, and to admit the inadequacy of the revenue under the present tariff to carry on the Government. It is obvious that a loan will be required immediately on the meeting of Congress, and that, when the postponed liabilities have been legislated for, another must be voted to meet those obligations which will swell up from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term, the public debt will probably be eighty odd millions, exclusive of a balance of $20,000,000, transferred to him by Mr. Pierce.

A Washington telegram gravely states that Senator Bright & Co. have resolved to run no Breckinridge ticket in Indiana, but "allow" that State to go for Douglas, in aid of the scheme of throwing the election into the House. We reckon that Indiana has a way of her own this time, and will not "allow" herself to be carried for anybody but Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Advent of the Prince of Wales.

It will be seen by our despatch from Washington that Lord Lyons has officially advised the President that the Prince of Wales will proceed directly from Canada to that city.

This is no doubt merely to break the ice, and enable him to come to New York, which is the real place that the prince wishes to visit on this continent, and which his mother is very desirous he should see; and we will give him here such a reception as will leave far in the shade everything the provincials can do for him. He will leave England on the 11th of July, accompanied by a large retinue, on board either the steam-frigate Hero, ninety-one guns, or the screw steamship St. George, twenty guns, and sail direct to St. John's Newfoundland, where he will be met by deputations of the municipal authorities of the chief cities in Canada and Nova Scotia. The fleet will next proceed to Halifax, where the programme of his tour through Upper and Lower Canada will be arranged.

We see that the Canadian government has voted the sum of $500,000 to be spent in his reception. Among the high officers of State accompanying him will be the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, and the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

All sorts of preparations are being actively made over the whole of Canada in anticipation of his coming. Even in the remotest villages, where the scion of royalty is never likely to set his foot, tongues and hands are busy about him, and there is no doubt the occasion of his visit will be one vast jubilee from St. John's to Toronto, and from that down to Montreal and Quebec.

The Clifton House, we believe, will be his quarters at Niagara; and there, while, on the Canadian shore, as he listens to the roar of the grandest cataract in the world, he will see, only a few yards removed from him, the soil which, in his grandfather's day, was British, and will thus have a fit opportunity for reflection both upon the mighty handiwork of nature on the one side, and that of a free people on the other, who are sprung from the same parent stock as himself.

The United States will give him such a reception as never prince had in the New World, and which will not fail, both now and hereafter, to cement that friendship which ought always to subsist between the English and Americans, who are allied, not only by ties of interest, but by an affinity of race and language. These last are natural bonds, which can never be entirely broken; and we hope the day may never come when they will be found weaker than we find them now.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Break Up of the Democratic Party.

In the general break up of the Democratic party, it is a curious problem to watch the drifting of the several fragments of the old party organization, in order to see where they will finally bring up. One of the most indicative signs of the state of things among the politicians is the perplexity that attends the provincial political newspapers. Most of them are published by contributions in some shape or other from the public funds, and none of them want to be left out in the cold. Many of them are, therefore, puzzled to know which flag to run up—Breckinridge or Douglas; for, if they pronounce for either, they are pretty sure to lose their stall at the federal or the local crib. We have made a list of those which have already struck to one or the other of the factions, which will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day. The following is the result on each side of Mason and Dixon's line:

	Breckinridge.	Douglas.
North	31	141
South	145	21
Total	176	162

The large number of those which have not yet decided are Northern papers, and are, no doubt, fishing round both parties to see which will pay the highest price for them. Another curious circumstance is, that several of the Northern papers which have run up the Douglas flag have at the same time expressed their preference for Breckinridge; thus endeavoring to stand on two stools at the same time. In the South, several of the papers that have declared for Douglas were formerly the hottest disunion fire-eaters, such as the *Confederacy*, of Atlanta, the Mobile *Register*, and the New Orleans *True Delta*. It is obvious that in this split the South will go, with much unanimity, for Breckinridge, and the greatest division will be in the North. The reason for this is, that in the South the federal and the local public plunder all go one way, while in the North they are turned in opposite directions. The people will hold aloof from both sections, until they see where each fairly plants itself.—*N. Y. Herald.*

[From the Raleigh, (N. C.) Press.]

"For the information of the public, we annex a list of the Democratic journals in North Carolina, arranged under two headings, the one class for Breckinridge and Lane, and the other for Douglas and Johnson, as follows:"

B. & L.	D. & J.
Raleigh Daily Press,	
Wilmington Journal,	
Fayetteville Courier,	
Charlotte Bulletin,	
Salisbury Banner,	
Daily Rough Notes,	
Western Democrat,	
Star of Freedom,	
Fayetteville Carolinian	
Tarboro' Mercury,	
Murfreesboro' Citizen,	
Western Sentinel,	
Goldsboro' Tribune,	
Warrenton News,	
Tarboro' Southerner.	

Repudiated at Home.

Hon. H. V. Johnson's reception by the Georgians has not been very enthusiastic. On the 30th he spoke at Macon. It is stated that whenever he made allusion to Mr. Breckinridge in the course of his address, the crowd cheered so vociferously for several minutes that Gov. Johnson became entirely disconcerted and was obliged to abandon the attempt to deliver an elaborately prepared speech. The Southern *Confederacy*, with its characteristic mildness of statement, says that "the parties who were engaged in offering insults to Gov. Johnson, at Macon, are a set of nefarious scoundrels, cowardly traitors and the basest poltroons. If they are not they will prove themselves to the contrary." Gov. Johnson is said to have left the platform on this occasion with the remark that being in the minority had no terrors for him.

☞ The education of the reporters of the New York *Herald* seems to have been neglected. At the meeting of the Bible Society, Dr. Scudder's opening sentence, that "a Hindoo author rejoices in the economizing of half a short vowel, as he does in the birth of a son," is thus rendered in that journal: "A Hindoo author would as soon write a novel or be cut in two, as to give birth to a son."

The Zouaves Abroad—Their Visit to Cleveland.

The Zouaves at Cleveland took the Forest City folk by storm, and brought down a shower of laurels. Here are a a few we gather from the profuse bestowal in the Cleveland papers. The *Leader* says:

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the Guards' Armory was astir with the Zouaves, who were getting up, not from soft couches, but from the four thicknesses of a soldier's blanket, which formed each man's resting place through the night. The Armory presented a busy and curious scene, with the soldiery rolling up their blankets and packing knapsacks, the officers busy with their camp chests, and muskets and swords stacked or hung ready for use.

About 10 o'clock the Zouave Cadet Band furnished some delightful music from the Weddell House balcony. At the Armory, the order was given to prepare for marching, and forthwith each Cadet slung his heavy and closely packed knapsack, weighing some forty pounds, upon his shoulders. They were dressed in their elegant and dashing full Zouave uniform, and formed in the street, the Light Guards with the Hecker Band immediately preceding them, while Artillery Company A., Capt. Simmons; Company B., Capt. Mack; Company C., Capt. Pelton, and Company E., Capt. Heckman, and the Hibernian Guards, headed the procession. The line of march was up Superior to Ontario; down Ontario to St. Clair; down St. Clair to Water; up Water to Superior; up Superior and Euclid to Erie; up Erie to Prospect; out of Prospect to Perry; up Perry to Scoville; out of Scoville to Hudson, from which street the entrance was made to the grounds. Through all this line of march a great crowd thronged the streets and sidewalks. The windows and housetops were all occupied with curious spectators, and although the streets were exceedingly dusty, the excitement was unabated through all the distance.

The Fair Grounds afforded an excellent space for the drill, the ring inside the trotting course being kept entirely clear for the use of the military. Outside of this, however, there was an immense throng in carriages and on foot. The spacious seats upon the west side of the track were crowded with ladies, their variegated robes giving that portion of the grounds a very brilliant appearance. There were at the least calculation seven thousand people upon the grounds, without using the license of a political meeting reporter. The stand in the centre was reserved for the Cadet band, invited guests and their ladies, and the representatives of the press.

Not being military, (or, at least, never having been until Saturday last—since then we are full of glory, and the "pomp and circumstance of war,") we cannot attempt to describe the drill in military terms, and to attempt to give all its wonderful features would be to signally fail. The evolutions of the Zouaves were so perfect as to leave no room for anything but the heartiest admiration. They marched in slow time and quick time; to the front, to the rear and oblique; handled their heavy muskets with a precision that made the action of the whole Company seem as one man; went through all the motions of loading and firing, while halting, marching, or lying at full length on the ground; in their skirmishing movements deployed across the whole length of the parade ground and rallied again almost as quickly as a flash; rallied by fours and then the entire Company formed a compact mass with bristling bayonets pointing to every side, springing back to their places with the agility of a deer, and finally, in the last grand charge of bayonets, the company came rushing down upon the stand like a whirlwind, and then, at the word of command, and when within two feet of the stand and its tenants, stopped as suddenly as if struck by lightning. All this, and of course much more, was grand and exciting, and through it all, not a mistake could be detected; not a false movement seen. Cheers and applause from all sides showed the delight of the audience, the ladies being particularly delighted; and, by the way, puny clerks and students, who like to be called "interesting" may as well make a note of the fact that nothing so well pleases the ladies, as to see hardy, muscular men who can defend themselves and anybody else they may offer to take care of. The drill lasted about an hour and a half, and of course was a very severe strain upon the strength of the Cadets. They seemed, however, to take it as a matter of course, and when allowed to rest for a few minutes, amused themselves by leaping running, &c.

At 4 o'clock the Zouaves and the Light Guards sat down to the amply abundant dinner at the Weddell with members of the Council and other invited guests. At the close of the dinner, brief speeches were made by several gentlemen.

At 8 o'clock, the time for starting for the train, had arrived, and the streets were crowded with those who were anxious to obtain a last look at the gay and dashing Cadets. The Cadet Band, in which we notice drummer Nevins and fifer Robinson, played upon the balcony for a time.

Previous to taking up the line of march, Col. Ellsworth put his company through the bayonet exercise in the street, in which they exhibited the same astonishing celerity and training that they showed upon the Fair Grounds.

At length the word was given. The Light Guards headed the procession and started down Bank street. And then began one of the finest displays ever given in Cleveland. The moment that the Zouave Cadets had wheeled into line, they discovered a long file of the Alert Hose boys on each side, in their black pants, red shirts and fatigue caps. Each one bore aloft an unlighted torch, and as the order was given to the Cadets to "march," these were lighted as if by a flash, and in an instant the street was illuminated as light as day. At the head of the procession were borne two blue lights, and from the head of the torches, Roman candles sent up their fiery balls in quick succession. The procession marched through St. Clair street to Ontario street, up Ontario to the Park, through the centre of the Park to Superior street, and so down to Water. As it left the Park and then through the whole course of Superior street, it was one grand illumination. To a spectator from the buildings on each side, the sight was a splendid one. The inspiring music of the Bands, the handsome uniform of the Guards, the brilliant costume of the Zouaves, the neat dress of the Alerts, and above all, the long blazing lines of torches, the explosion of Roman candles, filling the air with shining parabolic curves, and the rushing meteoric rockets; these, together with the hosts which filled the windows, house-tops, and sidewalks, and whose cheers rang out right cherily, made up a scene which won unbounded honor for the Guards, and was a fit expression of the overflowing good feeling which prevaded the whole city toward their celebrated and worthy guests.

The crowd through the whole route was immensely enthusiastic, and one continued ovation. Let the Zouaves go where they will, they will meet with no heartier reception, and no more universal good feeling than they have had tendered to them, in this Forest City.

The *Herald* says:

At the conclusion of the drill at the Fair Grounds on Saturday afternoon, the Zouaves marched to the Armory, and then repaired to the Weddell House for dinner. The party at the table consisted of the Light Guard and their guests, a number of members of the City Council, members of the press, etc. The edibles were peculiarly acceptable after a day spent in the field. When the substantials had been disposed of, toasts and short responses were given. Much good feeling was manifested by all parties, and the speaking, interspersed with music by the Hecker Band, passed off without the usual tediousness. Carriages were in waiting when the company arose from the table, to afford the visiting company an opportunity of seeing the various points of interest about the city. Numerous calls upon prominent citizens were made by different parties, and thus the evening was consumed until about [illegible] o'clock.

The Zouaves were called into line at the Armory and marched down to the street, where a number of their peculiar evolutions were performed. The crowd was immense, filling the street on every side of the narrow space allowed the troops, while the windows affording a view of the spot, the balconies of hotels, the tops of carriages, and all places overlooking the sea of heads, were occupied by eager spectators. But a few minutes were spent in drill, when the procession was formed for escorting the Zouaves to the cars. Alert Hose Company, with full ranks and each man bearing a torch, was disposed in single file on each side of the guests, and the troops moved onward. The march was down Bank street, up St. Clair, and through Ontario to the Square and Superior street.

As the Company reached Superior street, the escort lighted the Roman candles with which they were provided, and the scene became grand. The red glare of the long line of torches, eclipsing the gaslights, illuminated the entire street, casting a flood of light upon the gay uniforms of the military and the struggling crowd around it. The air immediately above was filled with sparks, and the explosion of the fireworks, incessant as falling hail, shot the white fire balls high above the whole. It was a spectacle well worth seeing, and was continued during the march to the depot. There the Light Guard took leave of their friends, the crowd following the returning companies, and so ended one of the greatest military sensations Cleveland ever saw.

The occasion has been a pleasant one, creditable to guests and entertainers. By the absence of the usual characteristics of like excursions, the Zouaves have entitled themselves to the respect of all, and leave here many friends whose enthusiasm is rarely of the military order. The people have gratified their absorbing curiosity in relation to the red breeches and little caps, and if they have not seen the famous soldiers who made such havoc with the Austrians, they have seen a company whose expertness in drill is probably unsurpassed in the country, and whose lithe and muscular frames afford a fine illustration of the results of temperate living and gymnastics.

After four or five hours arduous exercise, enough to effectually fatigue an ordinary company, the Zouaves were apparently as lively when they reached the Weddell as before their march. The rules are enforced with the utmost rigor, and the company is always in readiness to obey the word of command—at the table and in their "bunks," on duty or off, the discipline is not relaxed. At Detroit three men were placed under arrest for some trivial neglect in folding their blankets, and in this city one member was served with the same process for a harmless inattention to the rules. This is the kind of exercise and rigor which has given the Zouave Cadets their pre-eminence for discipline, and enabled the men, many of whom are small and of slight form, to undergo with ease hours of drilling, carrying a weight of over fifty pounds each.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.—The Savannah *Republican*, opposition, proposes the following compromise in order to defeat both Douglas and Lincoln:

"Let Breckinridge and Lane both withdraw from the contest; let Mr. Bell do the same thing, leaving Edward Everett the compromise candidate for the Vice Presidency. Then let a Southern Democrat head the ticket. We know but one who, in all respects, availability included, is fitted for the post, and that is Hon. James H. Hammond of South Carolina."

DOUGLAS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord *Patriot* is satisfied that the Democratic party in New Hampshire is very nearly a unit in support of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson.

TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The journals in Tennessee are nearly all for Breckinridge. The Knoxville *Register* says:—From every quarter of East Tennessee, the Democratic masses are announcing their determination to support the ticket. No dissenting voice has yet been heard.

UNDECIDED.—The following named Democratic papers in New Jersey are in a tight place. They do not know which side to take:—New Brunswick *News*, Hunterdon *Democrat*, Somerset *Messenger*, Rahway *Republican*, Plainfield *Union*, Middletown Point *Times*, Hudson County *Democrat*.

FITZPATRICK FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The Augusta, Ga., *Despatch* of the 29th ult. says:—"The Alabama Baltimore delegation passed through this city yesterday, on their way home. We learn from members of the delegation that Mr. Fitzpatrick, who declined running on the Douglas ticket, is now in favor of Breckinridge."

TOUCEY NOT FOR DOUGLAS.—The story which is going the rounds, said to be copied from the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Herald*, to the effect that Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, had recommended the Connecticut Democracy to support Douglas, is pronounced a fabrication.

KENTUCKY JOURNALS.—Twelve of the leading Democratic papers in Kentucky have pronounced for Breckinridge and four for Douglas. There are a number yet on the fence, among which are the Bardstown *Gazette* and Owensboro *Democrat*.

THE CANDIDATES IN CONGRESS.—The five candidates for President and the four for Vice-President have been in Congress, and all except LINCOLN have been in the Senate of the United States.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah *News* gives the names and politics of the various papers in Georgia, summing up as follows:—For Breckinridge and Lane, twenty-three; for Bell and Everett, thirteen; for Douglas and Johnson, two. Not declared, twenty.

TENNESSEE.—In Tennessee sixteen Democratic papers have run up the Breckinridge ticket; two have indicated a preference for Douglas. Eleven others are yet undecided.

KENTUCKY.—All the Democratic Congressmen, all the Democratic State officers, and all the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, of Kentucky, have declared for Breckinridge and Lane.

RIGHTS OF GAS CONSUMERS.—By the report of a case against the Manhattan Gas Company, which will be found in the Supreme Court reports, it will be seen that, though there is a monopoly in this city which is very injurious to gas consumers, yet the company must not have everything their own way, nor make illegal demands upon our citizens. A mandamus was issued by Judge Ingraham, compelling the gas company to supply Mr. George Peckham, of Broadway, with gas, without exacting a deposit fee for a meter, or show cause to the contrary. Before the day for the return of the writ, however, the company thought it prudent to obey the order, and supply the gas as required. This is highly important to thousands of gas consumers, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the legal protection which is thus afforded them from an unjust exaction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The Minnesota papers report Gov. Gorman of that State, the leader of the State Delegation in the late Democratic Conventions, to be in the habit of saying:

"I say, Douglas is bound, sir, to be elected, sir, *unless the Bell and Everett men prove false to their pledges!*"

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The great State Douglas ratification meeting has been fixed for the 18th inst—the day when the almanacs say the sun is to be eclipsed. This is ominous."

MADISON COUNTY (ILL.) REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The County Republican Convention, which assembled in Edwardsville, on Saturday, was composed of full sets of delegates from every precinct, and in all respects was a very harmonious and satisfactory meeting. The nominees for Legislature were Hon. Cyrus Edwards and Garrett Crownover. Thomas O. Springer, Esq., received the nomination for Clerk of the Circuit Court, Julius A. Barnstock for Sheriff, and Dr. Geo. T. Allen for Coroner.

☞ The *Republic* at Valparaiso, Ind., speaks in high terms of the oration delivered there on the 4th of July by L. S. Bingham, Esq., of this city.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, Furniture and Household Goods, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

PERSONAL.—Allen Butler, Esq., of the New York Central Railroad, is in the city.

DOUBLETS.—The *Democrat* says a Bohemian woman was delivered on Saturday night of twins, joined together completely.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—These capital minstrels, of New York open their season here on Saturday evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—The great Signor is still delighting good audiences at Kingsbury Hall; will remain until Saturday afternoon.

THE ZOUAVES.—The Zouaves were to go forward to Albany yesterday from Rochester, and were heard from as *en route.*

T. V. WADSKIER.—We owe this gentleman the reparation of giving his name in full, as the architect of the new Trinity Church.

THE WEATHER.—We had yesterday a breeze with just a shade of ice in it, from down the lake. It caused a general return to woolen fabrics and a falling demand for iced drinks.

A BRIEF FIRE.—A slight alarm of fire was caused in the vicinity of the intersection of State and Van Buren streets on Monday night by the breaking of a gas meter in the Lone Star Saloon. The fire was put out short metre.

FAILURE IN THE LUMBER TRADE.—A team loaded with lumber, broke down yesterday on the railroad track near the Court House Square, shutting off for a time the passage of the Randolph street cars.

ESTRAY.—Two young girls of twelve years of age, ran away from the Home of the Friendless a few days since, and were found and returned yesterday from the den of an infamous old hag in the West Division.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—In connection with the City Mission there will be a Pic Nic Excursion to Evanston, on Tuesday the 17th inst., leaving Milwaukee Depot at 9:45 A. M., and return at 4 P. M. Price of tickets 25 cents—children half price.

DARING.—We learn that Mrs. Samuel Myers was suddenly accosted in the street a day or two since by a woman a stranger to her, who attempted to snatch the breast pin worn by Mrs. M. The attempt failed. The adventure is a singular one.

THE NEW BOOKS.—"Castle Richmond," "Three Clerks," and "The Kellys and O'Kellys," three new novels by Anthony Trollope, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, where can also be found all the late magazines and newspapers, and the English papers of June 23.

ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of premiums will take place at St. Agatha's Academy, on the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The patrons and friends of the institution are respectfully requested to attend. St. Agatha's Academy is situated in the southern part of the city, twenty minutes ride from Lake street, by the State street cars.

THE MAMMOTH SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—The entire force of the vocal talent of the Sabbath Schools of the city, are to unite in a grand mammoth Sabbath School concert at the Great Wigwam, on Tuesday evening July 17th. Two thousand children will form the great choir which will give an effect magic and wonderful to the familiar and beautiful hymns that have become "Household Words" with these little ones.

RIPE ILLINOIS PEACHES.—We were indebted to C. Colby Esq., an energetic and practical nurseryman and orchardist at Cobden, in this State, for a box of ripe peaches. They are a sample of what Illinois offers in her extensive domain, and of what Egypt is to do in the supply of our market with early and delicious feasts. Mr. Colby has forty acres occupied by a peach orchard of 1,600 trees, all healthy and of four years growth.

THE CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

A Few Words with the Board of Education.

Why is the High School Half-Filled?

Yesterday concluded the annual examinations at the Chicago High School, which were well attended throughout the entire exercises by an interested and intelligent concourse of spectators and interested listeners, interested as those will always be for whom each such occasion possesses the feature of being participated in by a child or ward. We believe it is natural for parents to feel a keen anxiety, and welcome all grounds for open pride on "examination day," and the High School this year has sustained in its anniversary its former elevated standard of merit.

Everything passed off pleasantly and with general credit to scholars and teachers, (one always likes to put the last *first* on Examination Day.) Yesterday, the following was the programme, which we cannot go through in detail:

Anabasis, conducted by Mr. Howland.
Constitution of United States, conducted by Mr. Delano.
Rhetoric, conducted by Mr. Averill.
Science of Teaching, conducted by Mr. Dupee.
French, conducted by Mr. [illegible].
Botany, conducted by Miss Thompson.
Arithmetic, conducted by Miss Lewis.
Virgil, conducted by Mr. Dupee.
Physical Geography, conducted by Mr. Clarke.
Descriptive Geography, conducted by Miss Lewis.
Homer, conducted by Mr. Howland.
Descriptive Geography, conducted by Mr. Delano.
History, conducted by Mr. Averill.
Surveying, conducted by Mr. Reade.

With the forthcoming Exhibition exercises at the Wigwam, the High School Anniversary week will have closed with, judging from present progress, full its just and usual deserved share of attention and praise. It is an institution of which our citizens are justly proud, justly because if not meriting such a sentiment it were an expensive and foolish bauble.

But we have that to say, for which we deem the present a most fitting time, and which we prefer to express here in place of any extended critical reference to the late examinations. It is not a new subject. Neither is it a subject on which the Board of Education are themselves an unit in opinion. It certainly merits the attention of every friend of Public Education in this city. Here are the facts.

The Chicago High School edifice, a costly and splendid structure, was erected some three years since. It has, we are proud to say, scarcely an equal in this country, even in this age of noble school edifices. It was erected and calculated for the comfortable accommodation of from five to six hundred pupils.

It was but just and true to the character and standing of our numerous Grammar Schools to believe that this estimate was something near the number of qualified candidates these schools would furnish for the High School. It was thus placed a glittering goal before the thousands of pupils in our city, which they were encouraged to strive for and win.

The Chicago High School with its eleven teachers, capable, faithful, energetic; with its ample accommodations for six hundred pupils, has never we believe, received half that number. and indeed by some dozen falls below three hundred. There are rooms never used, benches never pressed by pupils.

How is this? the uninitiated naturally asks. Is it possible that in all your schools, only *two hundred and fifty pupils* are qualified even by their exertions through three years, with this shining mark before them? It is a libel on the advanced pupils of our Grammar Schools to believe this, and an infamy to utter it. The desire to enter at the High School has been ever prevalent, and has done its work, so careful, inquiry among teachers assures us, and as some parents assure us, all too sadly.

What then is the reason? None other than that the Board of Education have deliberately and intentionally kept the number at the present low point for these three years past. They have virtually broken faith, again and again with the scholars of our city. They have promised what they have never fulfilled. Have opened a path across which they have deliberately thrown barriers.

These are, plain words, perhaps may seem harsh words for our anniversary reference to the Chicago High School, but such are the facts. There stands the great building with its vacancies, here press on all sides the pupils claiming admission on the pledge given by the Board, and here are the successive barriers to admission, piled higher and higher with a deliberate purpose *"to keep the number down."* The original grade demanded for admission was 50 on a scale of 100. Read the history and the purposes of the Board in the following series:

50: 54: 57: 61: 67: 70: 77.

In plain English, the more scholars came up to the standard, the more it was pushed forward to keep them out. And thus term after term until in seven successive stages it rests at seventy-seven.

One would think a Board of Education thus lavish of space in a building they could have rent free, must be well supplied with school accommodations of the lesser grade. Such is not the case. The cry has been a perpetual one for more room, and as buildings are erected too tardily, numbers are rented in various quarters of the city, and still all the lower schools are too full, and their teachers overtaxed, while the High School should have accommodated from *three to four hundred more pupils* throughout the past two years.

Now this, we submit, is not good, neither is it honest management, as regards the pledge to the pupils. Were the High School full, it might be well to put up the bars, or rather to bring up the grade, but it is manifestly the duty of the Board of Education to fix upon such a grade as shall give the High School from five to six hundred pupils and maintain that that number throughout the year. Shame on our city, and the managers of our educational interests, if our Grammar Schools cannot meet this demand upon them.

The reform should commence at once, and we call the attention of Superintendent Wells to the matter, in all confidence. His is an office with living functions. He is not the mere Clerk and Secretary of the Board, but a practical educator with a liberal salary to give his entire attention to the interests of public education in the city. To him, taking counsel of the Board we commend the change needed, and we ask Superintendent Wells why it is necessary that the three hundred odd vacancies should still and longer disgrace our High School, and through that, the educational reputation our Board should ere this have earned for us. We trust the next Anniversary of the High School may give us a more agreeable theme for discussion.

Not the Right Marshal.

One of the officers at the office of City Marshal Larsen was yesterday sitting alone in that apartment of the Court House, when there entered a portly, good looking stranger, and the following ensued:

Stranger—Is the Marshal in?

Officer—No, sir.

Stranger (*With a disappointed air*)—I am sorry; I wished to see him.

Officer—Can I do anything for you?

Stranger—Are you of the regular force?

Officer—Yes, sir.

Stranger (*Hesitating*)—Well, I may as well tell you the matter.

Officer—Well, sir.

Stranger—You see, I'm from down below, and have three boys in the city I want to take back.

Officer (*Catching the Hint*)—Aha, niggers?

Stranger—Yes, sir, (*warming*) and I'm willing to move all h——l to get them over the line again.

Officer—Then I advise you to go to the United States Marshal; this is the *City Marshal's* office.

Stranger—Whew! well, what do you think of my chances of getting the boys?

Officer—Decidedly slim, sir.

The portly stranger went off in haste to seek other help. He is a good looking, dark complexioned man, wearing a fine Panama hat,—altogether a fine specimen of plantation stock. He is right in the direction he deems it necessary to look for aid in capturing his estrays. The Illinois Central Railroad Conductor in the meanwhile may be a valuable coadjutor, though he can only be useful after the property is shipped.

OVER THE WATER.—The *Journal* says the St. Joseph Michigandars over the lake heard our Fourth of July firing. Well, then, as we aided in their celebration, we'll take our pay in peaches at sixty days, minus exchange.

The Modern "Widow's Cruse."

The widow whose supply of oil and meal had the miraculous and convenient gift of never running dry, apparently finds her best modern parallels among the employees on small salaries who make from three to five hundred dollars go so far. It would be injustice to the widow's memory to insist on too close an analogy, for it is necessary to believe that she used her own store of oil and meal and that only.

Only by a belief in modern miracles can one look on, with confidence in the young man's honesty, and see the clerk on a salary of from twenty-five to fifty dollars a month, play the man about town, patronize fast horses, fast comrades of both sexes, dress fully up to the fashion plates, belong to a crack military company, and a boat club, board at first class hotels, drink costly wines at dinner, liberally patronize the opera, the theatre, and the cantratrice, actress and danseuse, frequent the race course, buck the tiger occasionally,—his dear, good, honest employer the while contentedly looking on, with half a feeling of pride perhaps in having so splendid a gentleman in his establishment, and at his beck and bidding.

Occasionally, and too often for the bleeding hearts of innocent friends and relatives, the holes in the skimmer get turned upwards to the sun, and everybody sees what everbody should have known before, that this extra expenditure came from the funds of the employer, bank, or railroad company.

Mrs. Grundy holds up her hands in holy horror at the depravity of young men now-a days, then lowers them again to be ready for a like pantomime over the next young victim of extravagance and living beyond one's means. The above does not answer the description of the young man William G. Rogers who was committed to jail in this city on Monday evening, but he is one of the same school and class, differing only in minute details. A clerk in the Canal Collector's office, he was allowed by Mr. Kinzie a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. It is astonishing the amount Mr. Rogers has accomplished with this stipend of a little over four hundred dollars. He has kept his family well and decently, (we honor him for that), has speculated in real estate, and finally embarked in a side issue of a brick yard on his own hook, to such an extent that when Mr. Kinzie first discovers the young man's guilt, the latter offers his astonished employer the small matter of "about a million brick" to turn out and settle the affair.

Wisely this was not acceded to, and though to the poignant grief and shame of innocent relatives, a warrant was procured and young Rogers is added to the list of embezzling clerks. He will be examined in a day or two.

RAILWAY KIDNAPPER'S AGENCY.—When Charley Noyes merged the police business into a branch department for the running off of negroes, he was supposed to be furnishing the kidnappers, his patrons, with extended facilities in that line. But Charley failed, and we had always supposed, from one of the common reverses of every calling. We find recently, however, much more reason to believe that Charley was run off the track by a rival with whom he could not compete. And it seems indeed a natural result, since the advantage of placing a through train, bound for a slave State, at the disposal of the slave hunters and kidnappers of free men, was something a touch above what a police officer could offer. So the conductor is ahead, and seems recently to have engrossed the negro-hunting business on the Illinois Central Railroad. The colored boys about town have learned to keep their eyes tightly skinned, far more than usual, until after the departure of that conductor's train.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Sleeping cars as well as all other cars have had the chief evil of poor ventilation. A new style of car is in use on the Lake Shore route, which seems to be a decided improvement on any yet out. The principal feature of the improvement is the raising of the roof the car along the centre and the removal of the ventilators from the sides of the car body to the sides of this raised section. The heated air is all drawn to the top of the car and passes out of the ventilators, without causing unpleasant drafts or being obstructed by the curtains of the berths. The difference in the quality of the air in this car and those of the old pattern is very perceptible. Another car of similar construction will soon be placed on the road.

GRACE CHURCH.—We learn that Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, having been closed for thorough repairs and refurnishing, will be re-opened this present week, and for service next Sabbath, the same having been completed. The entire interior has been freshly painted and varnished, and newly carpeted and upholstered throughout, with an effect decidedly neat and elegant, and giving it one of the handsomest church interiors of the city on the same scale of edifice.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The project of the West Side Union Depot is going forward rapidly. The grounds southward from Madison street have been cleared. A Council meeting was called yesterday to vote permission to the Chicago & Milwaukee, and Chicago & Northwestern, to extend their tracks southward to the new depot grounds. There was no quorum, however, and nothing was done. It is but temporarily postponed.

NEW DREDGE.—Mr. J. P. Hayes, of Hennepin, Putnam county, in this State, has shown us the model of a newly invented dredge, which he claims will answer the purpose admirably for cleaning our river. It is shaped very like a railroad snow plow, and can be attached to almost any steam vessel. It looks as if it might answer the purpose.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—A meeting of a number of our "solid citizens" was held last evening at the Tremont House to discuss matters in relation to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad. Much important information was elicited, and it was determined to call a public meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms at an early day.

U. G. R. R.—Two lively and valuable chattels who had committed grand larceny of their own bones and sinews, reached this city yesterday by the U. G. R. R. on time, and made through connections for Canada, without stopping, to ask what will become of the Union if these things go on.

WHO WAS IT?—A Fulton exchange says:

A man claiming to be an assistant editor of the Chicago *Herald* was slightly intypsicated on the night of the Fourth—went to the dance—used very abusive language—was invited down stairs, and finally very genteely and beautifully whipped. He went home a "wiser and a better man."

SIXTH WARD.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sixth Ward [illegible] will be held this (Wednesday) evening at the house of B. H. Bruns, corner of Halstead and Kinzie street.

E. SMALLEY, Secretary. A. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. E. P. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

☞ See advertisement of Steam Flouring Mill for sale.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Just received, the finest stock of Imported Sugars ever brought to this market, at Oakley's, Kingsbury Block. jy10-tf

NEW GOODS.—Just arrived at G. W. Stevens & Co.'s, 77 Lake street, consisting of American Watches (gold and silver cases), Etruscan Pins, Ear Rings, Handkerchief Rings, Coin Silver Ware, new and desirable pattern. All in want of Jewelry should call on them immediately and thereby consult their own interest. jy9-3t

☞ Wide-Awake Uniforms furnished by J. M. Loomis, 97 Clark street. Single or by the quantity. jy5-6t

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 123 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms furnished by J. N. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street at as low prices as any other manufacturer, and warranted superior in quality. jy2-12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorater—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 202 State street. je30-3m

BIRTH.

On Monday, July 9th, the wife of Frederick C. Wells, Esq., of a SON.

DIED.

Sunday, July 8th, of Teething, MARY ELIZABETH, only child of Orestes F. and Clara C. Cook,—aged 4 months and 15 days.

Bath, Maine, and New York papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* ja1-1884-y

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 for two or more years on inside improved Real Estate, worth $4,000 cash. Will pay interest monthly or quarterly—IN ADVANCE if required—at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, but no commissions. Address J. PARKER, Post Office box 3390. jy11x1t

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN. A SPAN OF HORSES. One was a Sorrel Horse, with the right front foot lame, little knee sprung, and two hind feet white; the other a Chestnut color, two hind feet white, stands about fourteen hands high, with long body. Any one returning, or giving information of the same at No. 13 Ann street, will be liberally rewarded by MORRIS DONNAVIN. jy11x1t

REMOVAL.—J. M. PARKER has removed his office to No. 70 Washington street, on the lower floor of Portland Block. jy11of16-3t

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL expired May 1st, 1860, by its own limitation. John A. Lighthall is authorized to settle all demands for or against said firm.
E. HIGGINS.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.
Chicago, July 10th, 1860. jy11x3t

STEAM FLOURING MILL
For Sale at a Bargain!
ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., &c., in good order; wood cheap, and in the midst of a [illegible] region—both of spring and winter wheat. The Mill [illegible] and can be adapted to that power whenever desirable. It is situated near the Pecatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, within 12 miles of Ill. Cent. R.R. at Lena or Nora Stations.
TERMS—½ Cash, balance at one, two and three years if wanted.
Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago.
Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois. jy11c013 1m

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I have this day sold to
JAMES WARNER
All the interest I have, (or have had, and all that H. G. DeGOLYER had in the manufacturing of
BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.
I will settle all bills made in Chicago for or on account of the Blacking business, and nothing more, made previous to May 28th. All Blacking sold, and which has not been paid for, must be paid to me.
D. L. DeGOLYER, 82 Randolph st.
N. B.—James Warner will continue the business of manufacturing the same quality of blacking, and I would cheerfully recommend him to the public. W. L. DeG. jy11x2t

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.—
We are the exclusive Wholesale Agents for the sale of
J. C. Paturel & Co.'s
SWEDISH LEECHES!
And being in the weekly receipt of them, are prepared to supply the trade, at all times, with a healthy article at Importer's Prices. Directions for applying accompanying each package.
GALE BROTHERS, PHARMACEUTISTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Medical Merchandise
202 Randolph Street.

Please to Read This!!
THE AUTHENTIC EDITION
OF THE
LIFE AND SPEECHES
OF
Abraham Lincoln,
BY D. W. BARTLETT,
Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post and Independent, and the well-known author of "Life of Lady Jane Gray," "Modern Agitators," &c. &c. &c.
One large 12mo. volume, with fine Steel Portrait of "Honest Old Abe." PRICE $1. Pamphlet edition, without Speeches. PRICE 25 Cents. LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Wigwam Edition. 12mo. pp. 128. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
The Republican Campaign Songster,
Edited by WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.,
72 pages, 12mo. Price 10 Cents.
Mr. Burleigh is well known to the public, and his name is a sufficient guaranty that his work will be well done.
☞ No Republican Club can afford to be without it.
Life of Stephen A. Douglas,
By J. W. SHEAHAN, of Chicago Times,
12mo. .... 500 pages .... Price $1.
LISTEN TO THIS, AGENTS!
You can make more money in selling these books than any other Campaign Documents published. Because—
1. They are all authentic and reliable—being the BEST Lives of both prominent candidates.
2. They are furnished to Agents as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other.
Copies of either will be sent free by mail on receipt of the retail price. Agents, and others, who desire to commence selling these works, will please address
McNALLY & CO., Publishers and Booksellers,
jy11c717 1w 81 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—
For sale by E. C. Larned, Esq., Trustee, at the North door of the Court House, on Thursday Morning, July 12th, at 10 o'clock, Lot number seven, Block number four, Union Park Addition; said lot being fifty feet front on the Park by one hundred and thirty feet deep to an Alley.
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.
I have examined the title to the above described lot and hereby certify that a conveyance by me, as Trustee, at the sale above named, will convey to the purchaser a good title.
E. C. LARNED.
Chicago, July 10th, 1860.
☞ The parties now holding the title agree to give a quit claim deed to the purchaser. jy11c715-2t

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS
LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Twines, Seine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval stores generally, at the lowest cash prices. jy10c712-2m

GET THE BEST.—Agents wanted to sell the
Republican Standard,
Containing THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,
With his PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESS.
His LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE,
And THE PLATFORM.
Illustrated with a view of Lincoln as a flat-boatman, and the Republican Wigwam. Sample Copies sent by mail to those wishing to sell it, on receipt of 25 cents. Address
RUFUS BLANCHARD, Chicago.
☞ Newspapers copying the above shall receive a copy by mail. jy10c710-1w

H. P. STANLEY,
DEALER IN
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
163 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of EXTRA quality of DESIRED RARITY. All consignments in store covered by Policy of Insurance. Cash advances made on property in hand. jy10c706-1y

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs only $500 and weighs but 1,800 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill.
We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.
A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
F. N. DU BOIS, DuBOIS & AUSTIN.
IRA AUSTIN. jy7c700-dawly

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
This Hotel is built of brick and stone, is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice-house on the back part.
This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reasons for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to business.
Also, my house and lot, situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. Fruit bearing trees and shrubbery on the lot.
JNO. G. TONCRAY.
☞ For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.
REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo. jy4c683-1m

HAIR NETTS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
TRAVELING BASKETS,
Hosiery of all Kinds,
Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares,
AT SUTTON & BARKER'S,
(Late E. Dunk)
41 .... LASALLE STREET 41
my14-d83-3m Opp. Hoffmann & Gelpcke's Bank.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
[illegible] WASHINGTON STREET [illegible]
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
[illegible] wly

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
39 So. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales repaired.
1844wly

Wanted.

WANTED—A good second hand SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO wanted cheap for CASH. Address immediately, stating price, and where the instrument can be seen, post office box 1913. jy10x3t

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, without board, suitable for a single gentleman within ten minutes walk of Water street. Address "H," at this office. jy10x3t

WANTED—A convenient dwelling house and lot on Wabash or Michigan avenues, North of Twelfth street, for which payment will be made partly in cash and partly in superior farming lands. Address box 142 post office. jy10x3w

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—200 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving this two insertions will receive one of Mendel's Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 24 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. je26-c666-1m

WANTED.—A Double Medium
Adams' Power Press
IN EXCHANGE FOR SEVERAL
FIRST-RATE JOB PRESSES.
Address WM. H. RAND,
jy10-1w Press and Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A Furnished House.
THE ADVERTISER
WISHES TO RENT
A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED,
CONTAINING
About Six or Eight Rooms,
WITH GAS, WATER, ETC.
☞ A Location in the South Division preferred. ☜
Address
"FURNISHED HOUSE,"
THIS OFFICE.
jy10-x2t

WANTED FOR THE
UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young able-bodied men of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT
Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago.
ap17-c96-6m J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 21 Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Lot 25 by 125 feet on West Washington street east of Roby, (in block 61, lot 13.) Also, a fine family Horse and Carriage, for sale cheap for cash or in exchange for lumber, brick, or building material. Address "J. W.," Box 146, Chicago P. O. jy5 6t

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A first-class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 2 Masonic Temple. je30x2w

STEAM MILL FOR SALE!
The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill," a first class brick steam flouring mill with two run of four feet burrs besides a "corn run," with a new engine of abundant capacity and all the machinery in good running order. The above Mill has a good trade, is pleasantly located, and in a wheat growing country and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address
S. F. HILL, Executor,
je14x1m Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—
The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 14 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. R. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. je6-c549-2m

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Rand's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making greater yield and better quality of flour than can be made by the old process of [illegible] wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the
PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS,
Peoria, Illinois.
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy3x1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—
A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 3 feet 9 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours; and the husk is fitted up for the fourth run of Burrs. This Mill has a large Custom Work, and any amount of wheat can be bought at the Mill. The Chicago Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and for one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over twenty years, and is one of the
BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT
Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to
JOHN BRADFORD,
jy2x2w 50 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,
Within 30 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 80,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms.
To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible region can be selected, and the trains are so arranged that these products can be delivered early in the morning and late at night. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R., Central Depot, Chicago. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 150 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street. [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND
HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
111 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET.
The elegant house and grounds at
HYDE PARK,
Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap.
Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle streets. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 45 Michigan avenue. jy7x1m

BOARDING.—157 State street.—Two or three single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at reasonable terms. jy 6 1wx

General Notices.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES, AND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.—Intending visitors to the above celebration should engage accommodation at once, to prevent disappointment and inconvenience.
The subscribers have a Registry of suitable Lodgings, Board, &c., and will give prompt attention to instructions by letter addressed EDW. NEILL & CO., 21 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. ☞ Reference—P. ANDERSON, Esq. jy5x3w

A RARE CHANCE—For Sale, A STEAM MILL—12 horse power—suitable for a Furniture, Stave or Spoke Factory; situated on the I. C. R.R., at Ullin, Pulaski county, Ill. Timber abundant and easy of access, and of very superior quality. The writer will sell at a low figure or take a partner with a cash capital of $2,000, in a business that will pay $60 to $80 profit per day. Address, as above, W. W. HOUSER. jy1x2w

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
We are informed that WILBUR M DAVIS, of Carmel, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Gauze Tip, as an alleged improvement upon Geo. A. Mitchell's Tip, for the protection of the toes of Boots and Shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, January 6th, 1858, and reissued December 7th, 1858.
[illegible] from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell.
That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell Tips made under the patent of said WILBUR M. DAVIS, without a license from us. CHASE, MERRITT & Co.
Boston, June 28, 1860. jy4c693-12t

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 104 and 106 Washington-st., Methodist Church Block.
Chicago, July 2d, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Sixth Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. will be paid to depositors in this Institution (entitled thereto) on presentation of their bank books.
je3c134-1w N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.
—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office of Caloric Grain Drier North end of Rush street bridge. [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of [illegible], in Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court.
GEORGE HARSH,
ISAAC STEESE, } Receivers.
F. C. BALL,
Massillon, June 18th, 1860. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS. FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, with steam elevators and large capacity for storage, located in a flourishing town, and one of the best Grain Stations in the State out of Chicago. Will be sold low. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their [illegible] Lake and Clark street [illegible] will promise as heretofore a faithful performance of all business entrusted to them. [illegible] H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
☞ Sure Paper Discounted.
E. F. DOWNER & CO.
[illegible] Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$ 1.00 per Square, each Week, for first month.
1.50 " " for each subsequent month.
20.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,—
Auctioneers—82 Lake street.
Furniture, Carpets,
—AND—
Housekeeping Goods,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a superior assortment of the following goods, consisting in part of Sofas, Bedsteads in walnut and mahogany, marble-top and plain Centre Tables, Card do., rocking, parlor and easy Chairs; Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Side and Corner Whatnots, Bookcases, Ladies' Whatnots with Desk and Secretary, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Hat Trees, extension Dining Tables, Sideboards.
Elegant Chamber Setts,
With and without marble tops, in oak, rosewood, walnut and mahogany. Rich Turkish Easy Chairs in brocatelle, Tete-a-tetes, Tea Trays.
CARPETS in any quantities. Clock, Mirrors, &c.
☞ Sale positive and without reserve.
jy11c718-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

H. F. BAKER,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate household goods, furniture, &c.
JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman.
my27c9-ly No. 44 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS. [ap7'60-ly] W. [illegible]

Amusements.

KINGSBURY HALL!
Second week of the Renowned Magician and Ventriloquist
SIGNOR BLITZ,
Who has performed to delighted audiences during the past week, has the honor to announce that he has engaged the above beautiful Hall for six nights more, commencing JULY 9th. SIGNOR BLITZ will introduce his trained Canary Birds each evening.
☞ *Change of Programme Every Evening.* ☜
Tickets 25 Cts., Children 15 Cts.
jy9c709-6t

KINGSBURY HALL.—
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
Commencing
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14th.
The Celebrated Original and Only
Woods' Minstrels!
SYLVESTER BLEEKER .... MANAGER,
From 444 Broadway, and
Wood's Marble Temple of Minstrelsy,
561 and 563 Broadway, New York,
Where they have been located FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, during which time their
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
Illustrative of
SOUTHERN LIFE AND SCENERY
Have elicited the applause and admiration of the
ELITE AND FASHION OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION.
☞ Tickets 25 Cents—Reserved Seats 50 Cents. The Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
☞ See mammoth Photograph of the entire troupe at the hall entrance on Saturday morning.
jy11c714-6t FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.—
WRIGHT'S GROVE,
—FOR—
Pic-Nics, Sunday School Celebrations, &c.
The North Chicago City Railway Company have made arrangements with the proprietor of Wright's beautiful Grove, situated at the northern terminus of their road, for the purpose of affording facilities to the citizens of Chicago for Pic-Nics, Celebrations &c., &c. For further particulars apply at their Office, corner of Clark and Chestnut sts.
je8-c544-3w H. L. BRISTOL, Supt.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.

Bohemian, ... McMaster	Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland	
North Briton ... Grange,	N'th American, ... Aiton.	
Anglo Saxon ... Balantine.	Canadian, (new)	

Two new ships, (building)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
[illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 23 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to
JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office,
diy1stp 23 Lake-st., under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT, FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout all the year. For further particulars apply to
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent,
No. 23 Lake street,
dly-lstpg Under the Adams House, Chicago.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS,
STYLES AND PRICES.
NO. 1 MACHINE—Table with drawer .... [illegible]
NO. 2 MACHINE—Table with drawer and cover. [illegible]
Very ornamental .... [illegible]
UNIVERSAL HEMMER .... [illegible]
Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st.
Send for a Circular. Agents wanted. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois. [illegible]

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD, ... ILLINOIS.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all routes of travel, and has every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged and comfortably furnished for families and large traveling parties, and it is the design of the proprietors to keep the house as a first class Hotel in every respect.
☞ Free Buss to and from the House.
FREEMAN & BURBANKS,
je16c286-6m Proprietors.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
CARLILE BOYD, } Agents.
T. G. VAN BUREN, }
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.
[illegible]

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as
JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general.
Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil,"
AT THE
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
123 Clark street, between Madison and Washington.
CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.
[illegible]

CADDIE LEE RATHBURN,
The great
NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN and FORTUNE-TELLER,
No. 190 Randolph street.
[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one, Two or Five Years, on [illegible]
J. L. [illegible], 84 Clark street.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—100 bxs. Chewing Tobacco, [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.

GET UP CLUBS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Campaign Press and Tribune.

The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West during this campaign is the CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE. In order to give it a broadcast circulation, it will be sent in Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

FOR THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

Fifteen copies, one address........[illegible]
Fifty copies, one address........15 00
Single copy........40

FOR THE CAMPAIGN TRI-WEEKLY.

Ten copies, one address........$11 00
Twenty copies, one address........20 00

☞ Furnish the Post Master with a list of the names, and by a recent law of Congress, he is obliged to deliver the papers from a bundle sent to one address.

☞ Money in Registered Letters sent at our risk.

Address PRESS & TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER CASE.

On the 23d of June, a negro man accused of being a runaway slave was kidnapped near Carbondale, Jackson county, a station on the Illinois Central road, and being brought to the depot by his captor was thrust into the cars and hurried off South, where, no one knows. There was no warrant or process used in his apprehension, no pretence of an examination into the poor negro's right to own himself. The presentation of a revolver and the uttering of a torrent of oaths were sufficient. Afraid of his life, which would have been sacrificed had he resisted, the man submitted and was borne off. During the enactment of what we have so briefly described, a "Black Republican" who did not see the propriety, legality or necessity of the proceedings, ventured to ask upon what authority the supposed runaway was arrested, and for the legal process by which the prisoner was being hurried out of the State. A Democratic mob instantly surrounded him, and being unsupported by another voice, he was compelled to retire or risk the consequences of his "impertinent" interference with the robbers engaged in the nefarious work. Before leaving, an opportunity occurred and he expostulated with the Conductor against his becoming an agent for carrying the man off. "I take all whose fare is paid," was the reply; the whistle sounded, and the train was gone. Thus another man has been torn from freedom and thrust into hopeless and life long bondage; and thus do we record another instance in which the Illinois Central Railroad lent itself to that accursed work—the illegal and forced enslavement of men presumed to be free! Citizens of Illinois, how long shall this thing be and not arouse you to action?

THE REAL CONTEST.

Under all the disguises and sophistries of the campaign, the people of the United States will not fail to recognize the real question to be decided. It is this: Does the Federal Constitution assert or sanction the idea of property in man? That is the point in issue; and upon its correct decision depends, we believe, the vitality and integrity of the Democratic idea as applied to the government of the country. The Constitution itself is silent on the subject; but the spirit of liberty which animated those who framed it, and all fair inferences drawn from the instrument itself and the practice of the patriots who have interpreted it, leave no doubt that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, wherein that claim, to the Constitutional ownership of human beings was first authoritatively set up, is baseless and false. But that claim has been endorsed by both wings of the so-called Democratic party, and with the sanction of the highest and most corrupt judicial tribunal in the land, the concurrence of the entire South, and the active aid and sympathy of the recreant Administration now in power, the contest for that modern and pernicious heresy is to be fought. If the battle should result in a Democratic victory, we may declare that the central idea of the Revolution, the right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—has been overthrown; and that the people are ready at any time to permit the growth of any form of tyranny applicable to white men, which the ingenuity of despots may devise. If the ownership of man to himself is not guaranteed by the Constitution; if that instrument in the hands of subservient judges can be made to prescribe unnatural conditions like color, riches or religion, without the existence of which in individuals, to whom it is the fundamental law, may not enjoy the freedom with which they are born, all is lost; and opportunity and the instrument only are needed to reduce this Government to the shadow of that comprehensive and beneficent system which the Fathers devised. The incoming of tyranny is never sudden. It starts forward like a thief in the night, with cautious and stealthy steps, little by little, waiting and watching that it may not excite the alarm of those whom it would subjugate. No nation plunges at once from freedom into bondage. The work is gradual; but it has a beginning, and that always, as in this case, seems to be afar off, in the assertion of some dogma in which the masses feel that they have no concern, in the sanction of some practice which oppresses only the few—both dogma and practice being capable of ruling the many. We warn the people against the endorsement of that Atheism that one man can own another, and that treason which asserts that such ownership is authorized by the Constitution of our country. They are the beginning of the end of Republican institutions, and they must be met here and now.

Up to this era in our national history, the central idea of our Government has never been questioned. In all the vicissitudes of parties, the discussions of statesmen and the squabbles of politicians, it has remained untouched. No unhallowed hand had been laid upon it. The necessities of the Sham Democracy, the increasing profitableness of slavery, and the fearful degeneracy of public sentiment have at last provoked an attack of the citadel; and North and South, for the sake of paltry office and more paltry honors, now openly proclaim the doctrine which if endorsed by the American people makes the Revolution vain and its fruits dust and ashes. It is for Republicans—the inheritors of the Revolutionary legacy—to come to the defence and beat back and overcome the enemy that is starting in upon them. We cannot do better service than to direct the attention of the Republican orators everywhere to the necessity of maintaining this only safe and tenable idea that Human Slavery is not known, asserted or recognized in the Constitution of the United States; and that, though individual States, in the exercise of their sovereignty, may justify the buying and selling of men, the Federal power rests on the eternal idea of the rightfulness and necessity of freedom for all. A Republican victory which did not assert that, would be equivalent to a Republican defeat.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

Hon. Edward Everett, the orator of the day in the Corporation celebration of the 4th at Boston, made an unusually felicitous oration on the permanence of Republican institutions. It was intended as a reply to the remarks of Earl Grey of the English House of Lords, on the evident degeneracy of the Americans of this day when compared with the same people of half a century ago. Mr. Everett said all that he could say in defence of his position, neglecting as he did the consideration of that fruitful cause of political dishonesty and debauchery, and of personal barbarism, Human Slavery. This, with the timidity which is a part of Mr. Everett's mental constitution, he failed to touch; hence his oration is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive; hence, also, he fails to make out his case. The ignoring of the facts of Slavery and the effects of the institution upon the honesty of the government, the personal morals of politicians, the mental habits of the masses, the religious sentiment of the country, the administration of justice, and the progress of ideas, vitiates all apologies for our national short-comings, and furnishes a sufficient cause to distrust all arguments from other sources to show that the nation has advanced rather than degenerated since the men of the Revolution closed their labors in behalf of Republican ideas. Earl Grey remains unanswered; and in spite of Mr. Everett's sonorous periods, ingenious sophistry and palpable omissions, the answer to strictures that were well deserved will be found only in an earnest effort for national reform. The first step in that direction will be limitation of the political influence of Slavery to the States in which it exists. The institution is inimical to the national conscience and subversive of all just ideas of political and personal rights; and the aggressions and encroachments of those who are striving to make it the law of the land, and to reconcile it to deep national convictions in favor of freedom, can be compared with nothing so well as the attempts of James II to override the conscience of Old England, beat down the Protestant Reformation and all the guards set up about civil liberty, that Popery, of which he was the representative, might bear undisputed sway. We wonder that a historian of Mr. Everett's breadth should have failed to see the parallel, and improve it. The whole field is open, and it is to be hoped that some scholar and statesman equal to the task will thoroughly do that which the panegyrist of Washington had not the courage to undertake.

"A DOWN-COUNTRY LETTER."

Tropical Weather and Tropical Thunder Storms—Prairies in Holiday Dress—Bugs against Wheat Crops—Agricultural Education—Yale, Harvard and Christ Church—Appeal for Reformation and Revolution.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, July 9th, 1860.

The weather has recently been tropical as to heat, and tropical as to the splendid vigor with which vegetation pushes ahead. Thunder showers are tropical, too, and come and go with unusual suddenness, but without those alarming tornado symptoms characteristic of the earlier part of the season. One of these passed by to the South just after daybreak, the other morning, traveling from west to east the fortieth parallel, and with great velocity. There was first a faint flicker of lightning in the south-west, followed by an indistinct murmur of thunder; presently, as the cloud advanced, there was a flash and a growl—then a blaze, a crash and a roar, and, with the all-shaking thunder, "down came a deluge of sonorous hail" and "prone descending rain," and away east, with the speed it came, hurried the storm, like a mighty express train behind time, the early birds mingling the "sweet jargoning" of their first notes with its receding roar.

Perhaps not for seven years has the country and the crops shown so rich a magnificence, in the month of July, as at this time; and perhaps not for seven years to come will there be so favorable an opportunity to see the prairies of Central Illinois in their holiday dress as now. A few weeks later the corn crop will have got so high in many places as to shut out the view of the surrounding country.

Early in June the chintz bug appeared in our spring wheat fields, in threatening numbers; but as the season advanced it was difficult to see that they had done any considerable damage, though the weather was dry and favorable to them. Now, as we are about entering upon this harvest, they appear to be gone. Their destruction I charge on a little brown beetle, measuring five-eighths by one-eighth of an inch, which made its appearance early in June. They are now to be found in countless numbers everywhere they can find cover. They are provided with wings to fly by night, I suppose, but in the daytime they are shy, and when disturbed under a clod, or in a pile of rubbish, or any place affording protection, they scurry away and hide themselves with the alacrity of cockroaches, which they resemble in everything but size. It cannot be perceived that these beetles, as numerous as they are, have done any damage to vegetation. It was thought, by several farmers, who mentioned the matter to me, that that they had been the means of causing the failure of seed corn. Subsequently my friends corrected the error, and I have several times disturbed the little creatures burrowing about and among piles of sprouting corn, but have not been able to find that they had, in the slightest degree, injured the sweet, tender germ, or the young and succulent shoot. Probably these beetles are predaceous, that is, they feed on insects, and to them, probably, we are indebted for the preservation of our spring wheat crop. This is a matter worthy of the attention of entomologists.

The farmers of the country are moving, I see, on the subject of Agricultural Education, and have recently had a Convention at Bloomington. The object seems to be to establish an Agricultural College, and I see twenty or more interior towns are ready to contend for the honor. Let us have the College, by all means, and the sooner we commence such an enterprise the better. A college, worthy of the name, is the growth of centuries; and were one started this summer, a hundred years would be required to make it equal to Yale or Harvard. What wealthy agriculturist, member of the recent Convention, will take the initiative,—donate one of his farms, or his herd, or his crops, and so lay the foundation of a great Agricultural College in Illinois? So were laid the foundations of Harvard and Yale, and so, by individual munificence and effort, must our great Farmers' University be founded.

Such an institution would do an immeasurable amount of good in time, and in the meantime, in my mind, something else is needed. What Illinois seems now to need, is the devoted labors of fifty or one hundred highly and thoroughly educated men, born on and attached to the soil, and farmers by interest, profession, and education. I would make a farmer as I would make an engineer, or a statesman, by giving him a thorough elementary education. For this purpose I would send him to the best schools and colleges, and confine his studies there exclusively to Greek, Latin, and the mathematics. These studies are the keys to all knowledge and all tongues. Greek is the language of ideas, Latin of things, and the mathematics of the sciences; and the first twenty-one years of a farmer's life, is well spent in obtaining such an advantage. All school and college education should be elementary and preliminary. When anything more is attempted, it is worthless. Knowledge of farming must be obtained on the farm, but the scholar taught as suggested, having the key to the secrets of nature, would learn more in five years, than the uneducated in the experience of five lives. A man so educated would be a great farmer, and a great statesman and a great engineer, (which he should be) at the same time. Mathematics and the languages are taught best at the oldest institutions of learning, and I would choose Harvard in preference to Yale, and Christ Church, Oxford, before either. I would go to England for an education, just as I would go there for the best breed of horses, cattle or swine, feeling sure that, if centuries of experiment, sustained by unbounded wealth and the highest skill born of competition, had enabled them to beat the world in breeding, like causes and opportunities would produce the best schools and scholars, and the best farmers into the bargain.

With such a foundation for usefulness, what a revolution would not one hundred young farmers of Illinois inaugurate and carry through. They would at once be able to seize, appreciate and apply the benefits of all modern discovery and practice; they would be able to place the Government in the hands of the farmers and compel the attention of Governors and Legislatures to the paramount interests of the State; they would control our Schools and Colleges and exercise that influence to which a leading interest has a first right, in the growth and development of States.

Something must be done to arrest the decay of our agriculture, and help our small farmers out of the unprofitable calling in which they are engaged. We rely on corn; but our seed corn refuses to germinate, and our corn planters to do their office; and our average yield per acre, instead of being fifty or sixty bushels, is scarcely more than twenty or twenty-five; our wheat [illegible] devoured by the fly, weevil and the chintz bug; our horses go blind, and deteriorate, and break down, a majority of them, before they are six years old; our cattle die of the murrain and the milk sick; our hogs succumb to the cholera; our meadows refuse to award, our bees to swarm, our shade trees to live, our orchards to bear, our cheese to keep, and our butter to come. We are flooded season after season; and then, season after season, we are burned up by an all prevailing drought. Half our winters are arctic, and the other half mud is the king of the country.

These things, which so trouble and impoverish us, may nearly all be remedied by the general spread of sound principles of agricultural knowledge. Shall not something, then, be done? What shall we do? Build a college and endow it with every advantage! By all means. But above all, let our wealthy and patriotic farmers provide a thorough education for their sons.

Yours, JAY.

Gov. McComas in the Country.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

[illegible], Ill., July 9th, 1860.

Last week was a noted and memorable one here, for many reasons, and among the rest for an anniversary address by Ex-Gov. McComas. The discourse itself was mystical, transcendental and peculiar, and to those who were not familiar with the theory of the Roman Catholic doctors of the last century, might have passed as original. He may have succeeded in befogging the crowd, especially the Democratic part of it, into the idea that he was a very smart man, and understood "all mysteries," but his attempt at gorgeous word-painting and glittering generalities did not for a moment befog our steady and clear-headed D. D.'s into the belief that they had heard "something new under the sun," instead of one of the old essays of Thomas Aquinas, or some other one, with the addenda of "all the modern improvements."

A student, professor or anniversary orator cannot allude in condemnatory terms to the system of American Slavery, without calling down upon himself and upon the college and its professors, a storm of foul-mouthed invective and abuse from the Democracy. "It is in bad taste;" "It is an insult to the community;" "The college is sectional and sectarian;" "The subject is ill-chosen and indiscreetly handled;" "It is doing to [illegible] the college," &c.; but [illegible] almost wholly Protestant, and largely Presbyterian and Calvinistic and teaches a doctrine in the support of which he is anti-Protestant, anti-Presbyterian, and everything else but Roman Catholicism; and the Democracy break out all over with ecstatic raptures, and "How beautiful!" "How appropriate!" "What a contrast between this and the discourse of last year!" "He did not say nigger, oppression, wrong; did not allude to any exciting subject once in the whole time." *Mirabile dictu.* Neither did he. But if he state sentiments and opinions and give reasons to sustain them before a mixed audience, a portion of whom entertain different views, is a sin, then McComas is a sinner "above all those that dwell in Jerusalem," for nine-tenths of his audience did not believe his doctrine, and many of them have devoted their lives to its subversion and overthrow, [illegible] tendencies. If an allusion to politics is an error on the part of a minister, then a discussion of theological tenets by a politician, is a greater error, and more unpardonable blunder by so much as the importance and influence of religious doctrines is in excess of that of mere politics. And the ex-Governor is not one of the *cleanest* of politicians either. But we pass from his address [illegible] to the stump.

The Democracy here are keenly alive to the necessity of something to revive their drooping spirits, and galvanize into something like life and animation the dismembered, mutilated and rotten carcass of the party, seized upon McComas with the desperation of despair and made him make a speech. He did not want to: He saw the glittering axe and heavy maul of "Honest Old Abe" standing in his way. Common sense and prudence, the now "Dumb Asses" of the Democratic party, opened their mouths and said, "you had better not, for you are in a narrow place where there is no way to turn either to the right hand or the left;" but history has been written in vain for our admonition. The ex-Gov. spoke, and such a speech has never been heard, we venture to say, since Balaam of olden time confounded Balak in a certain other high place by his candid confessions and truthful statements, forcing them to exclaim, when he had finished his prophecy, "What hast thou done unto me? I took thee to curse mine enemies, and lo! thou hast blessed them altogether." "And Balaam rose up and went *to his place*, and Balak also went his way," and so did McComas and the Democratic audience. The peculiar force of all this will be seen when we tell you that Gov. McComas admitted during his discourse that the "slave holding States had been the right arm of Democracy;" "That that arm was cut clean off;" "That the Democratic ship was stranded, foundered and going to pieces;" "That their only hope of safety was a raft, and the only stream the raft could run on was the Illinois;" "That they did not expect to elect Douglas, but they [illegible] for the loaves and fishes in Illinois."

"That the slaveholders of the South instigated the aggressions by which we obtained Mexican territory for the uses of slave labor, and that it would be wrong to refuse her citizens the right and privilege to go there with their slaves as we go with our horses; and that the position of the Democracy of Illinois is, that the Southern slaveholders have this right to its fullest extent; and that this has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the South." But the most precious statement of all was this "The difference between the two sections of the divided Democratic party is an impractical one; the issues are immaterial and nugatory, and that there is not the difference of tweedle dum and tweedle dee between the two Democratic platforms." I have selected a few of the more salient points of this speech and given the same, and in most cases I think the exact language used, in order that your readers may have a just conception of its effect as a whole. The effect upon the Republicans present, and they were about one-half his audience, was clearly pleasant. It was only by a strong effort that they kept themselves from cheering as the Governor made the strong points against himself and his friends; so palpable and manifest by his frank confessions of their iniquity and his strong and bitter denunciations of their late Southern allies with whom they had been so long and so intimately associated, and from whom they had so recently parted for the first time in anger. All not wilfully blinded now know from their own mouths that the Democracy, so-called, are divided against themselves and cannot stand, and that their duration for the future is summed up in the pithy sentence "Of few days and full of trouble."

Letter from a Farmer.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 28th, 1860.

As a constant reader of your paper, I have "posted" myself for the past two years about things in general, and in all things relating to politics and the crops, (I make the PRESS AND TRIBUNE my standard.)

To save my all, I left a pleasant New England home to take possession of a farm that became mine by operation of law, determined to stay here no longer than was necessary to find a purchaser.

Last year the short crop was the theme of conversation in all circles, but my experience in working this soil convinced me that no country in the world could hold out such inducements to the farmer, as the rich prairies of the Northwest, and I determined to "bide my time" and tie my fortune to the soil of Iowa. I was not mistaken either in the soil or the kind Providence that has given us a bountiful harvest.

Taking for my stand-point the highest ground on Jersey Ridge, three miles from the heart of this city, I have viewed tens of thousands of acres of the finest wheat, corn, barley and oats that ever grew under the light of the sun.

Wheat—why I never saw such wheat; among the finest specimens I must acknowledge, that the Canada Club will out-yield and out-weigh any spring wheat in this county. You may put down Scott County wheat crop at twenty-three bushels to the acre, with a full standard weight of 60 lbs.

And the corn, what shall I say of the corn? The fields look like young locusts grove, where an army could hide and defend itself from an enemy.

Please record Central and Northern Iowa good for 20 bushels of wheat per acre; 45 bush. of corn per acre; 40 bush. of oats per acre; 40 bush. of barley per acre; and Lincoln's majority at 15,000.

Harvest has commenced in earnest, and ere sun set thousands of acres of wheat will be safe in the shock.

NEW ENGLAND.

Crops in Ohio.

We take the following paragraphs from the *Railroad Record*:

The quantity of *arable* land in Ohio is about 5,000,0000 acres, distributed as follows:

	acres.
Corn land	2,300,000
Wheat land	1,700,000
Oats land	600,000
Barley, Rye and Potatoes	400,000

The average production is 22 bushels per acre. In New York it is but 19, and in France but 14. The superiority of Ohio is found in the production of Indian corn.

In the year 1860, we may safely predict that Ohio will produce 140,000,000 bushels of grain, which will be distributed nearly as follows:

Corn	80,000,000
Wheat	30,000,000
Oats	20,000,000
Small grain and potatoes	10,000,000

Should the residue of the Union produce in the same proportion, the crop of 1860 will be the largest ever produced in this country.

There are undoubtedly cycles of good and bad years, the causes of which, or the period of change, we know nothing about; but which do change, by some law of nature. We are, probably, about entering on a cycle of good years; and if so, the practical inference we should draw is to economize and lay up, *in the good years*, for the bad cycle, which in a few years must follow. The cycle of good years seem not to continue very long, and they are wise who take advantage of them.

A Difference of Opinion.

Different journals on Continental Europe estimate Garibaldi very differently. Take a few specimens:

Gazette di Napoli.—The monster, in human shape, Garibaldi by name, has had the audacity to attack, at the head of a band of murderers, the dominions of his majesty the King of Naples. It is needless to add that measures are taken by the government to capture him, when he will be justly punished for his rash and lawless undertaking.

Gazette di Roma.—The Antichrist—for it is impossible to give a person possessed of the Devil any other appellation—has dared to approach the coast of Sicily, and effected a landing, with the assistance of the godless and heretic English.

Munich Volksblatt.—The bandit Garibaldi is about to continue his wicked and bloody trade of human murderer in the happy and peaceful island of Sicily, but Divine vengeance will not fail to overtake him speedily.

Cassel Zeitung.—The *parvenu* Garibaldi, not content with having kindled the flames of revolution in his own country, is now about to raise the standard of revolt in the hitherto happy kingdom of Naples.

Gazette di Bologna.—The heroic son of Italy, whose name no true Italian can pronounce without the most profound admiration and enthusiasm, is now engaged in the most important campaign of his eventful life.

Florence Gazette.—The redeemer of Italy is a out to attack the stronghold of tyranny. Every true Italian heart beats with hope for the success of his sublime undertaking.

Turin Gazette.—The archangel Gabriel has appeared in human shape on earth in the person of Garibaldi, to scatter the last enemies of Italian liberty, and bring them to the condign punishment they deserve.

Hon. Richard Yates.

From the following which appears in the *Illinois Journal*, we take it that Mr. Yates is getting rid of his business engagements preparatory to assuming the duties of Governor of Illinois, in January next:

Hon. Richard Yates has resigned the position of President of the above Railroad Company, and Wm. G. Green, Esq., of Petersburg, has been chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Yates has been identified with this road from its inception. He was chosen President upon the first organization of the Company, and has held that position until a *few days* ago. His efforts to advance the enterprise have been untiring, and his great influence with [illegible] in procuring funds and [illegible] for its construction, at a period when many Western railroad projects were dropped for want of confidence. The road is now, we are glad to learn, in a flourishing condition; tracklaying is progressing rapidly, and with ordinary good weather the cars will be running between Jacksonville and Petersburg, by the first of September next. This is a glorious consummation for the people along the line, who will henceforth be enabled to get their immense crops to market at such periods as is most desirable and at a great saving of labor and expense.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING AT BUFFALO.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy and his Speech.

We copy from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday morning the following glorious account of the Lincoln and Hamlin Ratification Meeting held in that city the evening previous. The *Commercial*, as our readers know, is one of the most conservative sheets in the country, and warmly supported Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, and until subsequent to the Chicago nominations maintained its position in opposition to the Republican organization. It now supports the Chicago nominees with vigor:

The meeting at St. James Hall last night was an unbounded success in numbers, and respectability, but most of all in an enthusiasm which exceeded anything we have ever witnessed in political gatherings in this city. The proverbially cold Buffalo audience warmed up to a white heat on this occasion. Intervals of intent and breathless listening, during which the vast hall was as still as a church, alternated with periods of the wildest uproar of enthusiastic cheering. But the most noteworthy feature was the unwearied interest of the audience during a speech lasting nearly two hours. In all that time hardly a person left the room. Packed full everywhere, seats and standing places, floor, galleries, stage and stair-cases, all crowded—even that lonesome north-east corner which we never saw filled before, as closely jammed as the space by the door—this great audience endured unconsciously the fatigue of uneasy positions, and only left when the last eloquent word had died upon their ears.

After brief speeches by A. M. Clapp and John L. Talcott, Esqrs., Hon. Owen Lovejoy, the orator, was introduced.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

We have no report to make of this speech, but something to say about it. In the first place, we were surprised and disappointed in Mr. Lovejoy's personal appearance, and in the whole line of his remarks. Instead of the lank, hollow-eyed, fanatic-looking man our imagination had conceived, Mr. Lovejoy is an eminently comfortable man in his personality. Broad-shouldered, big-brained, with a face beaming with good-natured intellect, he was just the man we did not expect to see. His speech was another surprise. We anticipated a hot-footed eloquence, and that we got. We did not anticipate a close, terse, logical style of argument, combined with an accuracy, force and grace of expression rarely equaled—but those are the characteristics of Mr. Lovejoy's speech.

He commenced with an argument addressed to those still clinging to former political organizations. The central idea of Republicanism, he said, was unalterable hostility to the extension of slavery over territory now free. This he compared with the creed of the old Whig party, in which that identical principle was always embodied in all their platforms, resolutions, and in the speeches of their representative men. He quoted Clay and Webster, and the hall rang as he declaimed the noble words of Henry Clay in which he declared that never would he vote in any manner to extend the system of human slavery. The old Whig platform, to use his own expression, rose up under the feet of the members of that glorious organization. To abandon their hostility to slavery extension was to desert their own dogma for which they had fought and labored during so many years. Asserting and proving that the Democratic idea of consenting to the extension of slavery in any measure was an interpolation, a modern invention, in the Democratic creed, he called Democrats to witness that it was something dating from 1854, and born of the brain of Stephen A. Douglas. He called up from the past the history of resolutions passed by Democratic Conventions, and especially the fact that in 1849 every Democratic legislature in the free States passed resolutions declaring this same idea of unalterable hostility to the extension of slavery. It was a former Democratic doctrine which the party had let slip, and he appealed to Democrats to stand by the staunch old creed which had vivified and glorified their party in better days.

In all political parties, Democratic, Whig, or Liberty Party, this one central idea had been common ground. On tariffs, internal improvements, currency, and land policy they had differed, but not on this question of limiting a system so abhorrent to a popular government as that of property in man.

It was on this basis of argument, sound in historical fact and backed up by the memory of every man over thirty years of age within the sound of his voice, that Mr. Lovejoy built up one of the most magnificent appeals to the better passions of his auditors to which we ever listened. His denunciation of slavery as a system was confined to its consequences upon the white man, its infringements of his personal liberty of free speech and its curtailment of a thousand blessings which bloom only in the sunlight of freedom. If the mind for a moment hesitated in following his invective against a system to which we must consent and submit where it is now established, and which is part of the compact of the Union, it instantly reverted to the inevitable logic in the question: Why are we unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery? And the answer comes as promptly; because it is a system which cripples free labor, denies free-speech, and forbids the growth of those elements of the Northern social fabric of which our greatness and our happiness are made. If slavery extension does not involve such evils why oppose it at all? And why have all political parties, through all the political history of the country opposed it, until the revelation of Douglas in 1854 swept the Democracy away from its old moorings?

These are the thoughts, but not the words, nor in the order, of Mr. Lovejoy's speech. During its delivery the appearance of the audience was remarkable. It listened eagerly, no one left, the hall was as crowded at the close as at the beginning, and the intervals of silence were constantly broken by such cheering as indicates that the heart is moved within one. The cessation of the speech was the signal for departure, but not until three cheers had been given for Mr. Lovejoy, and three led by Mr. L. and on his motion, three more for the Union, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Then followed more for Lincoln, and after every one was hoarse, the meeting adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.—The Republicans in old Iroquois are wide awake:

MIDDLEPORT, July 7th, 1860.—Last night we had a most enthusiastic Republican meeting in this place. It was purely a Republican business meeting, and it went off with a *vim* "an t'would have done any man's heart good" to have been present. Effective steps were taken to thoroughly rouse and organize the whole county, a good working club was organized by electing Dr. C. F. McNeill, the active and talented editor of our *Republican* as Chairman; Dr. G. Lecrest Vice President and Wm. H. Taylor Secretary. In addition to this we have almost completed the organization of a *wide-awake club*. We shall have procured our uniforms and completed our organization by the last of next week. It is surprising to see what enthusiasm the organization of such a club is arousing here. You may depend upon it, Iroquois County will give a cheering report of herself this fall.

IROQUOIS.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—A correspondent gives us the following account of the grand Douglas ratification in Champaign Co.:

There were probably 75 to 100 voters on the ground, of which nearly or quite one-half were Republicans. Weak speeches were made by a young man who went by the name of Gordonheu, Wm. N. Coler, W. D. Somers and somebody else. The Republicans could not have asked a more decided fizzle.

Yours, H.

OGLE COUNTY.—The Squatters appear to be about the same condition in Ogle county, as they are in other parts of the country:

WASHINGTON GROVE, OGLE COUNTY, July 9, 1860.—On Saturday evening last, the advocates of Squatterism, assembled in Mass Meeting at this place, to ratify the nomination of the "rule or ruin" party made at Baltimore.—The Republicans in the meeting out numbering the worshipers of the "Little Giant," in the ratio of about four to one. The speakers were E. Dutcher Esq., of Oregon, Mr. W. Anderson, Postmaster of Ogle Station, and one Clarke.

Several attempts to get up cheers for the "Giant" resulted in hurrahs for the Rail-Splitter, when finally a terrific burst of thundering applause for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin submerged the ravings of the Squatterites, and all was over.

JACQUES.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—The Rumps of Putnam are turned out into the dark places.

HENNEPIN, July 9, 1860. On Saturday evening last the Douglas wing announced that there would be a meeting of the "friends of S. A. Douglas" in the Court House; but "The best laid schemes," &c. The Danite Club held their regular meeting [illegible] and refused to give way. The curses of the Squatters were both loud and deep; but it was no use, they had to hold their meeting out of doors, and in the dark. It wound up with a torch light procession, but the torches went out before they reached their destination. Some of the opposition maliciously insinuated that Stephen's torch of Squatter Sovereignty would give out before he reached the White House.

The Republicans have a regularly organized Club here, and are wide awake here, and ready for the contest. We intend to roll up a larger majority than ever for Lincoln and Hamlin in "old Put," and you know she always done her duty.

BRICK.

SHELBY COUNTY.—Shelby County is moving.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

PICKAWAY, July 7, 1860.—An enthusiastic meeting was held by the inhabitants of Pickaway Township on Friday, the 6th July, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. The following officers were elected for the Club: President, G. W. Thompson; Vice Presidents, Andrew McGraft, John Weakly; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Hartz; Secretary, S. A. Kitch; Treasurer, John E. Hunt.

After the organization speeches were made, and songs sung, and a good time generally enjoyed.

ROSEMOND, CHRISTIAN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Rosemond, Ill., recently had a capital time over raising a Lincoln and Hamlin pole nearly ninety feet high. A splendid streamer floats from the top. A Democrat agreed if the Republicans would raise it successfully, he would not vote. It was well and truly done, and if he keeps his promise, as he declares he will, there will be but four Democratic votes in the entire town. Well done, Rosemond.

The United States Senate.

The Senators whose terms expire in 1861, and whose places are to be filled by the next Legislatures of their States, are Fitzpatrick, of Ala.; Johnson, of Ark.; Gwin, of Cal.; Foster, of Conn.; Yulee, of Fla.; Iverson, of Georgia; Trumbull, of Ill.; Fitch, of Ind.; Harlan, of Iowa; Crittenden, of Ky.; Slidell, of La.; Pearce, of Md.; Greene, of Mo.; Clark, of N. H.; Seward, of N. Y.; Clingman, of S. C.; Pugh, of O.; Lane, of Oregon; Bigler, of Penn.; Hammond, of S. C.; Collamer, of Vt.; and Durkee, of Wis.—14 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 1 American.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SYRIA.

[illegible]

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

BEIRUT, Syria, June [illegible], 1860.

Syria is now the scene of one of the most sanguinary conflicts ever enacted in this land, which has ever been the battle field of the old world, and Mount Lebanon is now one vast funeral pile.

Druses and Christians, numbering hundreds of thousands, are now engaged in wholesale murder, arson and pillage, in which fiendish work they are assisted by Turks, Moslems, Arabs, and the people known as the Metawalies.

From my window [illegible] twenty to thirty burning villages upon the mountains a few miles from Beirut, from whence the flash of musketry may easily be seen, and the reports heard one after another in rapid succession, as they echo through the valleys. The dying and the dead are brought daily into the town in large numbers, and the widows and the orphans may be seen in great crowds, weeping and wailing about the streets.

The barbarity of this war is truly shocking. Men, women and children are overtaken while fleeing for refuge and without arms, and ruthlessly slaughtered while praying for quarter.

The Christians have thus far suffered most terribly. Their villages have been burned, their crops destroyed, and great numbers have been brutally murdered, while the Druses, who are better warriors and far more courageous, are assisted by the Turks, Moslem and Metawalies, and up to this time have proved successful.

The bloody war which is waged on both sides as a war of extermination, has its origin in religious and political causes. The Christians and Druses hate each other with a deadly hatred on account of their religious faith—and the Christians hate the Druses with a special hatred because the Druses are in a great many of the mountain Christian districts feudal chiefs and rulers over the Christian or Maronite and Greek Catholic villages.

The more immediate causes of the war may be traced to the bloody feuds existing between Druse and Christian tribes. Last summer at Bait Marri a quarrel arose which threatened to precipitate a war in which the Maronite Christians were victorious, having repulsed the Druses, killing forty or more, while their own loss was less than one-third of that number. Although peace was then declared, the Druses have since assassinated every Christian who came in their way, with an evident determination to make the number of the Maronite loss equal to that of the Druses.

Denounced as traitors and rebels, their homes having been burned, their crops destroyed, and in some cases their families butchered, the Christians are rallying for a forlorn hope, for they feel that the Druses, aided by the provincial authorities, will endeavor to exterminate them. This, however, will not be an easy matter, as the Maronite Greeks and Greek Catholics number about two hundred and fifty thousand, and if, as they hope and daily expect, the European Powers will come to their aid, they may not only be saved, but greatly improve their condition, by being placed under the rule of a European prince who may be placed over the government of Syria.

The American missionaries in Mount Lebanon have been greatly exposed, but as yet have suffered only for want of provisions.

The humanity shown by the Americans in Beirut to the wounded, the homeless and the starving refugees from the mountains will long be remembered by the natives of the country.

The American Mission premises are crowded day and night by women and children crying for bread, which they receive with comfort and consolation from the American missionaries.

It has been estimated at the British Consulate that about sixty villages have been burned. It is now believed that the European powers will now interfere in behalf of the Christians of Syria, and relieve them from the Turkish yoke.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Rev. H. M. Nichols, his Wife and Son—Mr. A. Cleveland and two Daughters Drowned.

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) State News of the 7th.]

Our City was startled on Thursday afternoon by a messenger from Lake Calhoun, with the announcement that Rev. H. M. Nichols, the Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis, with his wife and son, a boy about 12 years old, and his brother-in-law, Mr. A. Cleveland, with his two oldest children, two daughters aged about 11 and 13 years respectively, had all been drowned in Lake Calhoun, on the north shore, near the farm of R. P. Russell, Esq.

Large numbers of our citizens hastened to the fatal spot and found the sad intelligence too true. The circumstances appear to be as follows.

Mr. Cleveland, who resided at Chanhassan, in this county, was on a visit with his wife and four children, to Mr. Nichols, whose wife was a sister to Mrs. Cleveland. Both families, including the two children of Mr. Nichols, had gone out to the lake, for the purpose of bathing provided with suitable dresses. The three children being first ready, started into the water. At the distance of not more than twenty feet, the water suddenly deepened, and they were all struggling for life. Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Cleveland, both rushed to the rescue, and getting beyond their depth, Mr. Cleveland who could not swim, graped Mr. Nichols and carried him down. Mrs. N., also attempted to reach them and finding herself sinking, called to Mrs. Cleveland, who was following, to go back and take care of the children.

The only swimmers were Mr. Nichols and his son, but they seemed to be as surely fated as the rest. When discovered, Mrs. Cleveland was wading frantically in the water, trying to reach the rest who had disappeared beneath the surface. The bodies were all recovered within a few hours, all lying near each other, in water fifteen feet deep.

The alarm was givin by Mr. S. Bigelow, who was on his way to the lake with a picnic party of a dozen young ladies, when they discovered Mrs. Cleveland standing alone in the water, with three small children near her upon the shore.

Words are weak to express the feeling which this dreadful occurrence has awakened in the community. Mr. Nichols was a clergyman in the vigor of his manhood and apparently in the very beginning of his usefulness. His ministrations had been highly acceptable to his church and congregation, and seemed to be particularly attractive to young men. His removal thus suddenly, is one of those inscrutable Providences which seem to baffle human interpretation, yet it undoubtedly has its intended lessons of warning and instruction, which we should lay to heart. Mrs. Nichols was warmly esteemed by those who knew her. Of the other sad victims we have no personal knowledge. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Cleveland, who is almost frantic at the loss of husband, sister and two children. God help her.

Death of a Noted Glutton.

On Wednesday morning last, says the Baltimore *American* of July 6, a colored man named Thomas Thomas, well known in the eastern section of the city as eating Tom, died at his house on Fip-penny-bit-alley, near Eden, north of Baltimore street. He had partaken the previous evening of a large quantity of cucumbers, and on rising early on Wednesday morning drank immoderately of ice water. In consequence he was seized with violent pains from colic, and notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Healey, expired in two hours. He was in the 88th year of his age, having been born in 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence. In his early life he was engaged as a stevedore, continuing that occupation until his advanced age compelled him to quit it. He has been known to eat a moderate sized ham with vegetables, &c., in proportion, at one meal. Six large loaves of bread, with more than a quart of coffee or tea, would scarcely suffice for his breakfast or supper. A good sized goose or turkey would disappear from sight in a short space of time. His daughter would prepare a plum pudding at stated periods, and cook it in a bushel bag. This would serve him and two others as a desert. A number of instances wherein his voracious appetite has been tested have occurred. At other times he would be content with a more moderate share of edibles.

The Great Republican Gathering at Decatur—Springfield Wide Awakes.

The big Lincoln gathering at Decatur on last Saturday, drew an immense crowd, and was one of the finest political demonstrations ever witnessed in the State. Among those in attendance were the "Wide Awakes" from this city. They went up nearly two hundred strong, on a special train of the Great Western Railroad, accompanied by many other Republicans from this city and the stations on the road. They marched to the depot in charge of Gen. Cook, with flags flying, fifes playing and drums beating, presenting in their neat and tasty uniforms, a very handsome appearance, and cheer after cheer for Lincoln, rent the air as the well-filled train glided from the depot. A full account of the meeting shall be given in our next.—*Illinois Journal, 9th.*

☞ The New York Court of Appeals decided on the 29th ult., in a liquor question, that "any liquor of which the human stomach can contain enough to produce intoxication" comes within the excise law of 1857. We don't see how anything could well be more vague. Some human stomachs, capable of containing not more than a quart apiece, would contain enough ale or beer to intoxicate their owners, and some might take in six or eight gallons, and their owners not be intoxicated at all. The decision of the Court, instead of settling the beer question, has raised a stomach question.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.—"It is authoritatively stated that the widow of John Brown has not received a dollar from Hayti, although the report has gone abroad that $30,000 was sent to her from that country. The amount of the aid received by this family from other sources is not so large as it is generally supposed to be."

If Mrs. Brown had received thirty thousand Haytian dollars, the amount would not be a large sum, we believe, not greatly exceeding three thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

NEW WHEAT COMING IN.—The new crop of wheat has begun to come in from the surrounding country. Better grain has not been marketed here for many years. It is full, plump, heavy, and of even grade. The yield per acre is fairly up to the average, and there will doubtless be a large surplus for export. Our millers are paying one dollar per bushel, and making contracts for future delivery at the same price.—*Springfield (Ills.) Journal, 9th.*

JUDGE TRUMBULL.—This distinguished statesman arrived in town on Saturday evening. He attended the Republican meeting at Decatur, on Saturday, and made one of the most effective speeches we ever had the pleasure of hearing.—*Illinois Journal, 9th.*

☞ According to statistical tables, says the *Gazette Musicale*, there are at present in Europe 18,160 actors, 21,609 actresses, 1,733 managers of theatres; and the number of persons attached in one way or another to dramatic establishments amounts to 82,246.

☞ The Republicans of Cincinnati gave Hon. John A. Gurley a warm welcome home on Saturday night last. Well done good and faithful servant was the universal reception. He will be nominated by acclamation and re-elected by a largely increased majority.

EXECUTION OF HARDEN.

THE HISTORY OF THE [illegible]

(From the N. Y. [illegible])

On Friday the unfortunate Rev. Jacob S. Harden, [illegible] the penalty of the law, at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. He was convicted of the deliberate murder of a young and lovely wife, who had centered all of woman's pure affections upon him, by administering to her poison, and the case was so clearly proven, that no one for a moment doubted his guilt. The chief thing that gave importance to his case was the fact that he had for some months officiated as a minister of the gospel, and by his parishioners was looked upon as a most exemplary young man, and one for whom a bright future was in prospect. He was the son of highly esteemed parents, whose hope in a great degree rested upon him, and for them, as for him, there exists much sympathy. The whole community, not only of Warren County, but of the entire North-Western part of New Jersey, have been much exercised in relation to his case.

THE REV. JACOB S. HARDEN

Was born in the year 1837, at Blairstown, N. J., and was consequently, but a little over 22 years of age at the time of his death. At an early age, he exhibited a fondness for study and research, which impressed his parents that he was marked out for some calling of a high and lofty character. When twenty years of age, he was well progressed in study, and a few years afterwards was deemed to be sufficiently informed to take charge of a village school in Warren County. In his new avocation of a school teacher, Mr. Harden might have been successful, but he had an unfortunate habit, so it is said, of taking liberties with his female scholars, which, becoming known, led to his removal. It is more than probable that here he commenced that career of sin, which for one so young, was a very long one. The truth about the unfortunate man's life, will never be known to the general public, and for the sake of many families of the highest respectability, it is best that it should remain buried in the bosoms of his victims, and of the few who have been made aware of it. But to proceed.

After Mr. Harden had been removed from his position as school teacher, he made a show of reformation, and soon ingratiated himself into the good opinion of the religious portion of the community. He joined the Methodist Church, and being a fluent talker, made a successful exhorter at camp meetings. It is also said, that whilst at these religious assemblages he made many acquaintances with the weaker sex, which, for them, resulted disastrously. At the age of about twenty, Mr. Harden became a circuit preacher, and traveled through the Northern part of his native State, as such. While acting in this capacity he is reported to have influenced many revivals, and secured numerous converts, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that when a vacancy occurred in the Mount Lebanon Church, he was called to preside over the Methodist congregation of that town. At first he refused to go, saying that he could succeed better in circuit preaching; but, after some persuasion, his consent was obtained, and in a short time a flourishing congregation grew up about him. This was in the latter part of 1858.

It was not long after he had been stationed at Mount Lebanon that some very singular stories began to be circulated regarding an intimacy between himself and a pretty young lass of Anderson, named Catharine Dorland. This girl was an old schoolmate, about three years younger than Harden, and the plain truth of the matter is, that the young beginner in crime had led her from the paths of virtue, under promise of marriage. When he began to preach at the Mount Lebanon Church, she and her parents entreated him to keep his word and save her reputation; but he turned a deaf ear to their pleadings, merely responding in a letter, in which he coolly stated that Miss Dorland was not possessed of sufficient education to be the wife of a minister, and that she must give up all hope of ever becoming attached to him for life. But this did not satisfy the girl. She felt that her honor depended upon her marriage to Harden, and finally induced him to pledge himself in writing that he would act the manly part at a certain time. When the time came he denied ever having written such a pledge, and again refused to make the only amends in his power for the injury he had done. Finally, however, the scandal became known to the public, and a threat to bring it before the Methodist Conference proved more effectual than tears and pleadings, and the result was the marriage of Harden to his victim. Miss Dorland, it is believed, truly loved her husband, and when they were married she sought to make his home a happy and contented one. But while engaged in this work of affection he, with all the malignity of his wicked nature, began to plot her death, and in six short months her murdered body was enshrouded in the habiliments of death. Mrs. Harden died on the 9th of April, 1859.

Few thought, at the time, that the young minister had done this terrible deed. No eye had seen but the One above, and the murderer felt safe. The day for burial came, when a thought struck the minds of the young wife's parents, and they demanded a post-mortem examination. Harden objected. It was not his desire to see the dead body of his wife mutilated, and his consent would never be granted. But the parents were firm, and the post-mortem took place. The necessary portion of the body was sent to New York, so that a chemical analysis might be made, and, in the meantime, the funeral services came off. Harden was the most concerned of all who attended it, and but few were ungenerous enough to suppose, at that time, that his tears did not come from the heart. But the next day he was found missing, and the authorities at once concluded that he was a guilty man. The rest is well known. The murderer was pursued to Virginia, captured, and after two postponements, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of June. His counsel carried the case to the Court of Pardons, where, after argument, a new trial and a pardon were refused. The Governor then, at the request of Harden's friends, extended the time of execution until Friday, when it came off at Belvidere.

THE CONFESSION.

Although it is positively known that Harden has made a full confession of his guilt, yet there is considerable doubt as to whether it has been put to paper. Many parties have offered large sums for the exclusive privilege of publishing it; but one fact prevented an acceptance of any offer. This was, that by telling the truth, many respectable families would be compromised, and the fair names of numerous ladies in Warren County, be tainted. So far as can be learned, (and we speak from excellent authority), the unfortunate culprit began his career of crime by seducing a member of his school. He was then quite young, but being very plausible, weak and silly girls were caught in his trap, as flies are caught in the spider's web. He admits having seduced several girls under promise of marriage, among them his wife; and also states that he had had illicit intercourse with married women. How many victims of lust there are it is impossible to tell, but the number must be very large. Thus the public will see how necessary it was that no confession, containing all these particulars, should be published. Harden also tells how he murdered his wife. When he married her it was his determination not to live with her any longer than could be avoided. He hoped that ill-treatment might drive her to the home of her parents; but the worse he treated her, the more loving and affectionate she became. The poison was then administered in various ways; in tea, in cake and apples, but always in such small quantities that death was quite slow, though nevertheless sure. At last she died, and then suddenly becoming alarmed, he ran away to Virginia, but was apprehended, and as above related, convicted. Were the confession to be published in full, the public would probably hear a story told, which for hypocrisy, sin of all kinds, and deliberate murder, has no parallel in the history of crime in America.

THE PRISONER'S LAST NIGHT.

During the whole of Thursday, Harden maintained a bold and undaunted front. He ate heartily, and said that he felt better prepared than ever before, to meet the fate which he so well deserved. When night came on, the Rev. Mr. Kirk, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Day, of the Methodist persuasion, went to his cell to pray and watch with him. He greeted them pleasantly, and bidding them be seated, indulged for some time in ordinary conversation. The ministers then joined in prayer, and were followed by the culprit, who earnestly appealed to Heaven to pardon his sins and admit him to the sacred precincts of heaven. At daybreak he was left alone, and after indulging in a few hours' sleep ate a hearty breakfast. At no time was there a tremor, or an expression of regret for his untimely end.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF HARDEN.

If one were to meet Jacob A. Harden in the street (which, of course, is out of the question now,) he would be apt to say that the poor fellow was rather a good looking young man. In height he was about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, well-built, with a marked expression of countenance denoting some little firmness, and considerable vanity. His face was rather broad, and his jaws quite prominent, while his eyes, the most noticeable part of his features, were dark and deceitful. He wore his beard under the chin quite heavily, but the whole upper part of the face was cleanly shaved. There seemed to be no expression of benevolence in his face, but sensuality was there in bold and unmistakable character. Yet he might be fairly called good-looking, and his glossy black hair, by no means detracted from his personal appearance. When walking, his step was slow but firm, and taken altogether, he was fairly a fit subject for phrenological examination. Any observer, after talking with Harden for a little while, could not fail in marking him down as a deceitful, dangerous man. Of course these observations are made after the true character of the murderer had been discovered, and prejudice may have had (though we think not) something to do with the formation of the opinion here expressed. In conversation he was fluent, delivering himself with perfect ease and very correctly.

LAST HOURS OF THE PRISONER.

The Rev. Messrs. Day and Kirk called upon Harden shortly before 11 o'clock, and engaged with him in prayer. Between 11 and 12 o'clock two or three other clergymen visited him, and the exercises were very devout. Harden seemed perfectly resigned to his fate, and stated that he would make no speech on the scaffold. He would merely bid them all good-bye, and meet his fate like a man.

At twenty minutes past 12, Sheriff Sweeny entered the culprit's cell, and bade him make the necessary preparations for the execution. Harden immediately replied that he was ready, and began to arrange his clothing. He wore a pinked shirt, buff and white cravat, blue coat, velvet vest, black pantaloons, and patent leather gaiters. His face was cleanly shaven, and his hair neatly arranged. After he had finished his toilet, he allowed the Sheriff to pinion his arms, giving directions when he supposed them to be necessary, and acting throughout with great coolness and deliberation.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Day offered the last prayer for the unhappy young man, and the Sheriff was notified that all was ready. At twenty-six minutes past 1 exactly, the sad procession moved in the following order:

Two Clergymen.
Sheriff and Prisoner.
Other Clergymen.
Officers.

Mr. Harden walked with a firm step to the scaffold, and ascended it without any assistance and with no exhibition of fear. He looked around upon the audience but for a moment, and his eye shone like two stars, but without addressing the crowd he knelt down in prayer.

HARDEN'S PRAYER.

When the prisoner knelt upon the scaffold [illegible] on either side of him, knelt with him, [illegible] prayed as follows:

"O Lord Jesus, I pray Thee to look down upon me, a miserable sinner, and pardon my many transgressions. I have sinned against heaven and earth, but feel that the redeeming blood of Christ is sufficient to wash all my sins away. O Jesus, have mercy on me, pardon me, admit me to thy presence, for Christ's sake, Amen."

This prayer was uttered in a low tremulous voice, and but few heard it. When the prisoner rose from his knees large tears trickled down his cheeks, and the struggle, it was quite evident, had commenced.

THE FAREWELL.

Harden, after he had arisen, and in a degree gained his wonted composure, spoke to the Sheriff, saying, "Mr. Sweeny, I feel much obliged to you, for your many kindnesses, and hope to meet you in heaven. Farewell, farewell."

The Sheriff, who was much affected, shook the miserable man by the hand, and by this time half the crowd were in tears. Those outside, too, seemed to have gained a knowledge of what was going on inside, and nothing was heard above a low whisper.

Harden next turned to the Rev. Mr. Day, and shaking him by the hand, remarked that he felt his sins to be forgiven, and hoped his friends might meet in another and better world. "This is my last chance to say farewell, but I hope it may be but for a short time."

Then, turning to Mr. Kirk, he also bade him farewell in similar terms, the audience, in the meantime, being deeply affected.

He next shook hands with several old friends on the scaffold, but said nothing to the spectators.

THE EXECUTION.

The prayer and shaking of hands did not occupy five minutes, for it was only half past one when Harden said he was ready, and the Sheriff requested him to get upon the drop. The young culprit looked at the drop, and then turning around looked at Mr. Sweeny, and said, "Sheriff, get on there first." The Sheriff complied, and Harden, without a moment's hesitation followed, and placed himself under the rope. Some tears could be seen in his eyes, but there was not a perceptible tremor. The firmness he exhibited, seemed to surprise almost every one, the general opinion being that he would need support on his way to the scaffold.

At this time the clergy all joined in prayer, and Harden whispered a word or two to the Sheriff, who began to adjust the noose. After getting it in its proper place, the black cap was drawn over his face. He still stood as firm as a rock, and when asked to move a little farther on one side, he readily complied.

The Sheriff then put a white handkerchief into the prisoner's right hand, instructing him to throw it on the ground when he was ready to go. The officer then stood ready at the drop weight, and for a single second the convict groaned aloud, as though in terrible mental agony. At precisely thirty-one minutes past one o'clock he threw the handkerchief on the ground, and down went the drop, a loud cry, as of sudden pain, arising from the crowd, as it fell.

HARD DEATH OF THE CULPRIT.

Harden fell with a heavy jerk, but his neck being a very thick one, it was not broken. For five seconds the body hung motionless, then the legs were suddenly drawn up to the stomach, the arms were violently jerked, as though endeavoring to escape from their pinions, the chest heaved, the hands clenched, and the body swayed to and fro with its terrible agony. These convulsions grew worse, and in one minute became so terrible that many shrieked, and several rushed from the court yard in an almost fainting condition. It was quite two minutes before these terrible struggles ended, and then life gradually departed.

At 8 minutes, the pulse beat 50; at 9 minutes, 54; at 10 minutes, 46; and at precisely 14 minutes of 2 o'clock, life was pronounced extinct. This was in exactly sixteen minutes from the time the drop fell to the time pulsation stopped.

The body was allowed to hang for something about half an hour, and was then removed to the Court House. Here the usual inquest was held upon it, and the necessary verdict pronounced.

Thus has ended one of the most sadly interesting and important cases on record. It should be a warning to all who meditate the taking of human life—particularly by poison, for the fate of Harden proves that the wife-poisoner, though accomplishing his hellish deed, while uttering protestations of love, yet cannot succeed against chemical science, or by expecting false sympathy from a jury.

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BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins and Vestings,
Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.
We have, also, a superior lot of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the very best and latest styles. Also,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at
SMITH & PRINDLE'S,
121........Lake Street........121

No. 37 Lake St. | IRON BLOCK. | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance; together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Lined and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 Lake street,
OFFER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,
PRESERVE JARS,
JELLY TUMBLERS,

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safes,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on doors) ...
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES.
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
[illegible] South Water street.

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian Marble and Terra-Cotta Vases.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others.
JOHN BANKS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
No. 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY
THIS WARM WEATHER
Van Schaack
Will be able to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and utensils,
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 6 and 8 Irons,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole,
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
[illegible]
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace.
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47........STATE STREET........

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225
Corner Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
Large Oven Air Tight
Cooking Stove!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted to country or city use, but surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operations and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS,
MASSER'S 5 MINUTE CREAM FREEZER,
Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips,
Wooden and Willow Ware generally,
Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE:
Tea and Grocers' Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned.
Sitting, Plunge, and Shower Baths,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c., at
Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN.

RICININE AND CASTORINE.
These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as
Tonics and Dressings for the Hair.
Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by
GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists,
And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, Perfumes, &c., 209 Randolph street.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
AND JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
BOWEN BROTHERS,
NO. 72........LAKE STREET........NO. 72

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74
STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room
FURNITURE,
Looking Glasses,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING.
HOWE'S PATENT
Eliptic Spring Bed.
The best ever offered to the Public.
We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large supply of COMMON FURNITURE.
CHAS. TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74 . . . State Street . . . 72 & 74
CORNER RANDOLPH.
☞ This Store, located at the terminus of the principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible in the city.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a *revolving* can and *spring blade* scraper. The first hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice. The most *economical* in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 - - State Street - -
☞ General Dealer in House-keeping Articles.

CLOSING OUT SALE
CONTINUED.
T. B. CARTER,
Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock of
Dress & Fancy Goods
☞ GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock.
136 - - LAKE STREET. - - 136

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 per Hundred.
F. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116........Lake Street........112, 114 & 116

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles always to be found at the DUSYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand,
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible prices, and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S PATENT
EXCELSIOR HYDRAULIC
Circulating Self Draft Furnace.
THIS Furnace can now be seen in model at the office of E. Burling, architect. The patentee, believing that he has fully combined all the necessary qualifications in his furnace, now ask the opportunity of testing its merits in ability for heating, simplicity of operation, economy of fuel, and general adaptedness to public schools, dwellings, &c. The pure atmosphere constantly flowing through the furnace, free from dust and gas, enters the apartments to be warmed, not heated to excess, but that of a mild balmy summer's heat, and in volume capable of warming, at the same time removing all impure and exhausted air by free under ventilation.
The undersigned will commence the manufacture of these Furnaces at once, and all orders for heating apparatus will be promptly attended to, and in all cases
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Will also sell State and County Rights at prices to suit, by favor the purchaser.
BROWN & HOLLINGSWORTH.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
96 . . Clark Street. . . 96
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded [illegible] two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 96 South Clark street.

100,000 HAM SACKS
ASSORTED SIZES,
For sale by the
Corn Exchange Bag Factory,
HART, AUSTIN & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES.

Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safes, secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts

Covert's Permutation Bank Locks

WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.

Wilder's Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES.

The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 107 South Water street.

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177

THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases. SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Hotel Keepers and others. JOHN RANK, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, No. 177 Randolph street. my16-ly

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER

Van Schaack

Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters. CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons, FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole. LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons. TAILOR'S HEATERS, for Goose Irons.

Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces, Cheap, Convenient, Valuable. Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles, 47 STATE STREET.

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225

Corner Franklin.

"HOTSPUR,"

Large Oven Air Tight Cooking Stove!

For Wood or Coal, and adapted to country or city use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.

WINSHIP'S Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, MASSER'S 5 MINUTE CREAM FREEZER, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips, Wooden and Willow Ware generally. Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail. JAPANNED WARE: Tea and Grocers' Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned. Sitting, Plunge, and Shower Baths! HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN UTENSILS; Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c. at retail.

Thomas George, 225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN. my1c26-3m

RICININE AND CASTORINE.

These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as Tonics and Dressings for the Hair, Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists, And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, Pomatums, &c., 202 Randolph street.

ICE PITCHERS, Water Coolers, FRUIT JARS, AND JELLY CANS IN GREAT VARIETY, At the City Crockery Store of BOWEN BROTHERS, NO. 72......LAKE STREET......NO. 72

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO, 72 & 74 STATE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, MATTRESSES, BEDDING. HOWE'S PATENT Eliptic Spring Bed, The best ever offered to the Public. We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large stock of COMMON FURNITURE. CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., 72 & 74 . . . State Street. . . . 72 & 74 CORNER RANDOLPH. This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible in the city.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60. The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen. The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice. The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 - - - State Street - - - 47 General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

CLOSING OUT SALE CONTINUED. T. B. CARTER, Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST, His entire stock of Dress & Fancy Goods. GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock. 136 - - LAKE STREET. - - - 136

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, At $23.75 per Hundred. P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116......LAKE STREET......112, 114 & 116. my22'60-1y

SCALES! SCALES! SAFES! SAFES!! The largest and best stock of the above articles always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot 183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. They have also on hand, HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c. &c. The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates, and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S PATENT EXCELSIOR HYDRAULIC Circulating Self Draft Furnace. THIS Furnace can now be seen in model at the office of E. Burling, architect. The patentee, believing that he has fully combined all the necessary qualifications in this furnace, now ask the opportunity of testing its unequaled ability for heating, simplicity of operation, economy of fuel, and general adaptedness to public schools, dwellings, &c. [illegible] Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Will also sell State and County Rights at prices to greatly favor the purchaser. BROWN & HOLLINGSWORTH.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS, 90 . . Clark Street. . . 90 HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PIANOS TO RENT. Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES. For sale at Corn Exchange Bag Factory, HART, AUSTEN & CO., 127 South Water street.

Special Notices.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle. [illegible] the best of the Life Addition Pills are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal st., New York. Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 45 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy3-1m

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters. They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts. PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS. Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st., and by Druggists generally.

Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Dysentery and diarrhœa give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by druggists. jy2-2w

Beware of the volcanic dyes that singe the hair, poison the blood, and change the color of the skin. DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Board, the head of his profession, HAS ANALYZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and declares that THIS MATCHLESS DYE contains no particle of deleterious matter. Hair of any obnoxious color is INSTANTLY CHANGED to black or any shade of brown. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. jy25-1m

Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—The neatest and most reliable exterminator in use. Faithfully applied, it remains one year a trap ready set for these noxious tormentors of our nightly rest. THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. Destroys Flies instantly. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and the house may be kept clear of flies all Summer. Both articles for sale by the Druggists everywhere. Send for a sample sheet. L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors. Sold by all good druggists.

Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb will so surely find out and cleanse those impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so tried with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers. je16-1m

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. my23c410-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olsewa (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 106 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city. CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

"BOKER'S BITTERS." For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits. For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent. L. FUNKE, JR., No. 98 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Diseases which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c. He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of CANCERS, which he cures without the knife. Remember, the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While all Diseases are CURABLE, if taken in season, all STAGES are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow—hence, the danger of delay. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. OFFICE 173 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN, Mechanical Draughtsman and Constructor, 101 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. All kinds of Mechanical drawings and calculations for every kind of machinery, [illegible] models for Patent Office, Patterns of machinery, &c. carefully executed and warranted.

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Co-Partnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between William Woods and Charles H. Barnes, under the style of "Woods & Barnes," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. H. Barnes will settle the accounts and business of the late firm.

Notice! Each partner will continue the Produce and Commission business on his own account, at the old stand, No. 141 Kinzie street. WILLIAM WOODS, CHAS. H. BARNES. Chicago, July 5, 1860.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of HEYWORTH, BRIERLY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. O. Heyworth will sign the firm name in settlement. J. O. HEYWORTH, J. F. BRIERLY. Chicago, June 26, 1860.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

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Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, ...WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......[illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]. J. O. FULLER, ...WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, (S. R. BINGHAM, Manager,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102 Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled PORCELAIN TEETH, (awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet. "Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer. "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas. Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
7.30 A. M.		9.00 A. M.	
[illegible] P. M.		[illegible] P. M.	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.			
[illegible]		[illegible]	
9.00 P. M.		9.00 P. M.	
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.			
6.40 A. M.		6.00 A. M.	
7.35 P. M.		6.30 P. M.	
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.			
9.15 A. M.		[illegible]	
9.30 P. M.		[illegible]	
DIXON AIR LINE.			
9.45 A. M.		[illegible]	
9.30 P. M.		[illegible]	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		[illegible]	
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.	
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		[illegible]	
4.30 P. M.	Joliet Accommodation.		
CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.			
9.09 A. M.		4.10 A. M.	
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.	
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.			
9.45 A. M.		5.45 A. M.	
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
3.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55	P. M.
MILWAUKEE.			
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.	
9.00 P. M.		5.45 P. M.	
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.		

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

For the Press and Tribune.

THE RIPENING WHEAT.

BY H. E. P.

My soul light up thine eyes,
And view with transport meet,
[illegible]
The ripening of the wheat.

[illegible]
Its fairer orb to greet,
And cast [illegible]
The ripening fields of wheat.

[illegible]
When [illegible]
[illegible]
The fields of ripening wheat.

The barley [illegible]
Its [illegible]
We [illegible]
Above the ripening wheat.

The corn its [illegible]
Till [illegible]
To [illegible]
The [illegible] ripening wheat.

The graceful rye appears
But [illegible]
Then O my soul, more grateful view,
"The ripening of the wheat."

ARE WE DEGENERATING UNDER POPULAR INSTITUTIONS?

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Everett was well employed on the 4th in replying to the alleged symptoms of degeneracy which leading statesmen in England have seen, or affect to see, in American institutions. It is time that subject was properly treated. The speeches of Earl Grey in the House of Lords and of a Mr. Gregory in the House of Commons, last winter, coming as they did from persons who have acted in the main with the liberal party in England, have done more to defeat the late Reform bill in Parliament than all the arguments of its adversaries, for their speeches were looked upon as the concessions of two warm and enlightened friends of America and of popular institutions. Mr. Everett has not covered the whole ground; he has entirely overlooked the abnormal condition of this country with a foreign body like slavery in its political system to be humored and managed, and which alone can explain and excuse the worst things with which our system has been reproached, but as far as he has gone he has done his work very thoroughly and very satisfactorily.

He begins by showing that the first business of our people after organizing their government, was to people the territory, and he then proves that there never was a period since Columbus sailed from Palos, in which the settlement of the country has advanced with such rapidity as within the last sixty years, thus proving that the duty of first importance has been discharged by the American people under the present system with unparalleled success. He adds:

"The desponding of the unfriendly censor will remind me of the blemishes of this tumultuous civilization—outbreaks of frontier violence in earlier times—acts of injustice to the native tribes (though the policy of the government toward them has in the main been paternally and conscientiously administered,) the roughness of manners in infant settlements, the collisions of the adventurers not yet compacted into a stable society, deeds of wild justice and wilder injustice—border license and lynch law. All these I admit and lament; but a community cannot grow up at once from the log cabin, with the wolf at the door and the savage in the neighboring thicket, into the order and beauty of communities which have been maturing for centuries."

Mr. Everett then proceeds with a telling recapitulation of the other memorable results achieved by us since we declared all men born free and equal before the law, and we would thank Earl Grey to name another nation that has done as much to be proud of, within the same space of time:

"But, merely to fill up the wilderness with a population provided with the ordinary institutions and carrying on the customary pursuits of civilized life—though surely no mean achievement, was by no means the whole of the work allotted to the United States, and thus far performed with signal activity, intelligence and success.

"The founders of America and their descendants have accomplished more and better things. On the basis of a rapid geographical extension, and with the force of teeming numbers, they have, in the very infancy of their political existence, successfully aimed at higher progress in a generous civilization. The mechanical arts have been cultivated with unusual aptitude. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, navigation, whether by sails or by steam, and the art of printing in all its forms, have been pursued with surprising skill. Great improvements have been made in all those branches of industry, and in the machinery pertaining to them, which have been eagerly adopted in Europe. A more adequate provision has been made for popular education than in almost any other country. I believe that in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, more money in proportion to the population, is raised by taxation for the support of common schools, than in any other cities in the world. There are more seminaries in the United States, where a respectable academical education can be obtained—more, I still mean, in proportion to the population—than in any other country except Germany. The fine arts have reached a high degree of excellence. The taste for music is rapidly spreading in town and country; and every year witnesses productions from the pencil and the chisel of American sculptors and painters, which would adorn any gallery in the world. Our Astronomers, Mathematicians, Naturalists, Chemists, Engineers, Jurists, Publicists, Historians, Poets, Novelists, and Lexicographers, have placed themselves on a level with those of the elder world. The best dictionaries of the English language since Johnson, are those published in America. Our constitutions, whether of the United States or of the separate states, exclude all public provision for the maintenance of religion, but in no part of Christendom is it more generously supported. Sacred science is pursued as diligently and the pulpit commands as high a degree of respect in the United States, as in those countries where the Church is publicly endowed; while the American Missionary operations have won the admiration of the civilized world.

Nowhere, I am persuaded, are there more liberal contributions to public spirited and charitable objects. In a word, there is no branch of the mechanical or fine arts, no department of science exact or applied, no form of polite literature, no description of social improvement, in which, due allowance being made for the means and resources at command, the progress of the United States has not been satisfactory and in some respects astonishing. At this moment the rivers and seas of the globe are navigated with that marvellous application of steam as a propelling power, which was first effected by Fulton; the monster steamship which has just reached our shores rides at anchor in the waters in which the first successful experiment of steam navigation was made. The harvests of the civilized world are gathered by American reapers; the newspapers which lead the journalism of Europe are printed on American presses; there are railroads in Europe constructed by American engineers and traveled by American locomotives; troops armed with American weapons, and ships of war built in American dockyards. In the factories of Europe there is machinery of American invention or improvement; in their observatories telescopes of American construction; and apparatus of American invention for recording the celestial phenomena. America contests with Europe the introduction into actual use of the electric telegraph, and her mode of operating it is adopted throughout the French empire. American authors in almost every department are found on the shelves of European libraries. It is true no American Homer, Virgil, Dante, Copernicus, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Newton, has risen on the world. These mighty geniuses seem to be exceptions in the history of the human mind. Favorable circumstances do not produce them, nor does the absence of favorable circumstances prevent their appearance. Homer rose in the dawn of Grecian culture; Virgil flourished in the Court of St. Augustus; Dante ushered in the birth of the new European civilization; Copernicus was reared in a Polish cloister; Shakespeare was reared in the green room of the theatre; Milton was formed while the elements of English thought and life were fermenting toward a great political and moral revolution; Newton under the profligacy of the Restoration. Ages may elapse before any country will produce a man like these, as two centuries have passed since the last-mentioned of them was born. But if it is really a matter of reproach to the United States that, in the comparatively short period of their existence as a people, they have not added another name to this illustrious list (which is equally true of all the other nations of the earth), they may proudly boast of one example of life and character, one career of disinterested service, one model of public virtue, one type of human excellence, of which all the countries and all the ages may be searched in vain for the parallel. I need not—on this day I need not—speak the peerless name. It is stamped on your hearts, it glistens in your eyes, it is written on every page of your history, on the battlefields of the Revolution, on the monuments of your fathers, on the portals of your capitols. It is heard in every breeze that whispers over the fields of Independent America. And he was all our own. He grew up on the soil of America; he was nurtured at her bosom. She loved and trusted him in his youth; she honored and re-

wait for death to canonize his name, his precious memory, with each succeeding year, sinks more deeply into the hearts of his countrymen."

Nothing has been better said in vindication of the judicial institutions of America, as contrasted with the administration of justice in England, than in the following passage, which is the orator's next point:

"An honest and impartial administration of justice is the corner-stone of the social system. The most serious charges brought against us on the occasion alluded to are, that, owing to the all pervading corruption of the country, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, who once commanded the public respect at home and abroad, are now appointed for party purposes, and that some of their decisions have excited the disgust of all high-minded men; that the judges of most of the State courts hold their offices by election, some by annual election; that the undisputed dominion of the numerical majority, which has been established, will not allow the passions and desires of the hour to be checked by a firm administration of the law, and that, in consequence the laws in this country have become mere cobwebs to resist either the rich, or the popular feeling of the moment; in a word, that the American Astræa, like the goddess of old, has fled to the skies. I will not say, fellow-citizens, in your hearing, that wherever else this may be true, (and I believe it to be true nowhere in the United States,) it is not true in Massachusetts; and that Westminster Hall never boasted a court more honored or more worthy of honor than that which holds its office by a life tenure, and administers impartial justice, without respect of persons to the people of Massachusetts.

"Such a court the people of Massachusetts have no wish to change for an elective judiciary holding office by a short tenure. In their opinion, evinced in their practice, this all-important branch of the government ought to be removed as far as possible beyond the reach of political influences; but it is surely the grossest of errors to speak of the tribunals of the United States as being generally tainted with party, or to represent the law, in the main, as having ceased to be respected and enforced. Taking a comprehensive view of the subject, and not drawing sweeping inferences from exceptional occurrences, it may be safely said that the law of the land is ably, cheaply and impartially administered in the United States, and implicitly obeyed.

"On a few questions, though not a few in number since the organization of the government, and those partaking of a political character, the decisions of the court, like the questions to which they refer, have divided public opinion. But there is surely no tribunal in the world, which, like the Supreme Court of the United States, has, since the foundation of the government, not only efficiently performed the ordinary functions of a tribunal of the last resort, but, which sits in judgment on the courts and legislatures of sovereign States, on acts of Congress itself, and pronounces the law to a confederation co-extensive with Europe. I know of no such protection, under any other government, against unconstitutional legislation, if, indeed, any legislation can be called unconstitutional, where parliament alike in theory and practice is omnipotent.

"With respect to the partisan character of our courts, inferred from the manner in which the judges are appointed, the judges of the United States courts, which are the tribunals specifically reflected on, are appointed in the same manner and hold their offices by the same tenure as the English judges of the courts of common law. They are appointed for life, by the executive power, no doubt from the dominant party of the day, and this equally in both countries. The presiding magistrate of the other branch of English jurisprudence (the Lord Chancellor) is displaced with every change in politics. In seventy-one years since the adoption of the federal constitution, there have been but four Chief Justices of the United States, and the fourth is still on the bench. In thirty-three years there have been nine appointments of a Lord Chancellor, on as many changes of administration, and seven different individuals have filled the office, of whom five are living. As a member of the cabinet, and speaker of the House of Lords, he is necessarily deep in all the political controversies of the day, and his vast official influence and patronage are felt throughout Church and State. The Chief Justice of England is usually a member of the House of Lords, sometimes a member of the cabinet. As a necessary consequence, on all questions, of a political nature, the court is open to the same suspicion of partisanship as in the United States, and for a much stronger reason, inasmuch as our judges can never be members of the cabinet or of Congress. During a considerable part of his career, Lord Mansfield was engaged in an embittered political warfare with the Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords. All the resources of the English language were exhausted by Junius in desolating and unpunished party libels on the Chief Justice of England; and when the capital of the British empire lay for six days at the mercy of Lord George Gordon's mob, its fury was concentrated against the same venerable magistrate.

"The jurisprudence of this country strikes its roots deep into that of England. Her courts, her magistrates, her whole judicial system, are regarded by the profession in America with respect and affection. But if, beginning at a period co-eval with the settlement of America, we run down the line of the Chancellors and Chief Justices, from Lord Bacon and Sir Edward Cook to the close of the last century, it will, in scarce any generation, be found free from the record of personal, official and political infirmity, from which an unfriendly censor might have drawn inferences hostile to the integrity of the tribunals of England, if not to the soundness of her public sentiment. But he would have erred. The character of governments and of nations must be gathered from a large experience, from general results, from the testimony of ages. A thousand years and a revolution in almost every century, have been necessary to build up the constitutional fabric of England to its present proportions and strength. Let her not play the unfriendly censor, if some portions of our newly constructed state machinery are sometimes heard to grate and jar. With reference to the great two-edged sword with which justice smites the unfaithful public servant, the present Lord Chancellor (late Chief Justice) of England, observes, of the acquittal of Lord Melville in 1806, that 'it showed that impeachment can no longer be relied on for the conviction of state offences, and can only be considered as a test of party strength;' while of the standard of professional literature, the same venerable magistrate, who unites the vigor of youth to the experience and authority of four-score years, remarks with a candor not very flattering to the United States, that down to the end of the reign of George III., (A. D. 1820,) England was excelled by contemporary judicial authors, not only in France, Italy and Germany, but even America.' I will only add, that of the very great number of judges of our federal and state courts—although frugal salaries, short terms of office, and the elective tenure may sometimes have called incompetent men to the bench—it is not within my recollection, that a single individual has been suspected even of pecuniary corruption."

Mr. Everett next alludes to the charge of legislative corruption, and quotes, as evidence that ours is not the only country in which legislation occasionally feels the pressure of improper influences, a passage from the biography of the late George Stephenson, in which it is stated that in 1845 not fewer than one hundred and fifty-seven members of Parliament were on the list of new railway companies, as subscribers for sums ranging from two hundred and ninety-one thousand pounds sterling [not far from a million and a half of dollars] downwards! That the proprietors of new lines even came to boast of their Parliamentary strength, and the number of votes they could command in the House. That members of Parliament sat at railway boards, sometimes selling to themselves their own land, at their own price, and paying themselves with the money of the unfortunate stockholders. Others used the railway mania as a convenient, and to themselves inexpensive, mode of purchasing constituencies.

Upon this Mr. Everett remarks:

"These things, be it remembered, took place, not in a newly gathered republic, just sprouting, so to say, into existence on the frontier, inhabited by the pioneers of civilization, who had rather rushed together than grown up to the moral traditions of an ancient community; but they took place at the metropolis of the oldest monarchy in Europe, the center of the civilized world, where public sentiment is propped by the authority of ages; heart of old English oak encased with the life circles of a thousand years.

"I was in London at the height of the mania; I saw the Railway King, as he was called, at the zenith of his power; a member of Parliament, through which he walked quietly, it was said, with some sixteen railway bills under his arm; almost a fourth estate of the realm; his receptions crowded like those of a royal prince; and I saw the gilded bubble burst. But I did not write home to my government that this marvellous 'state of things' showed the corruption which springs from hereditary institutions, nor did I hint that an extension of the right of suffrage and a moderate infusion of the democratic principle was the only remedy."

In justice to Earl Grey, upon whom this last paragraph is a reflection, it is but just to state that that statesman has the authority of our Chief Magistrate for the corruptness and corruptibility of our national legislature, and certainly there is no man in the nation who is likely to be better informed on that subject than he.

Mr. Everett concludes by a defence of the foreign policy of the United States as compared with that of European powers. The following passage from it shows that governments that are not based on popular principles have not always pursued an innocent foreign policy:

"I will now only briefly allude to by far the most important chapter in our diplomatic history. It will show, by a very striking example, whether, in her intercourse with foreign nations, America has been in the habit of assuming an unscrupulous and overbearing tone, or whether she has been the victim of those qualities on the part of others.

"After the short-lived peace of Amiens, a new war, of truly Titanic proportions, broke out between France and England. In the progress of this tremendous struggle, and for the purpose of mutual destruction, a succession of Imperial decrees and orders in council were issued by the two powers, by which all neutral commerce was annihilated. Each of the great belligerents maintained that his adversary's decree was a violation of International law; each justified his own edict on the ground of retaliation; and between these great conflicting forces the rights of neutrals were crushed. Under these orders and decrees it is estimated that one hundred millions of American property were swept from the ocean; of the losses and sufferings of our citizens in weary detention for years at Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty all round the globe, there can be no estimate. But peace returned to the world; time wore away; and after one generation of the original sufferers had sunk, many of them sorrow-stricken and ruined, into the grave, the government of King Louis Philippe, in France, acknowledged the wrong of the imperial regime by a late and partial measure of indemnification.

"England, in addition to the capture of our ships and the confiscation of their cargoes, had subjected the United States to the indignity of [illegible] vessels—a practice which in addition to its illegality [illegible] of our own citizens, both naturalized and native. For this intolerable wrong which England herself would not have endured a day from any foreign power, and for the enormous losses accruing under the orders in Council, the United States not only never received any indemnification, but the losses and sufferings of a war of two years and a half duration were superadded. These orders were at the time regarded by the liberal school of British statesmen as unjust and oppressive towards neutrals; and though the eminent civilian, Sir William Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell), who presided in the British Court of Admiralty, and who had laid the foundation of a princely fortune by fees accruing in prize causes, deemed it 'extreme indecency' to [illegible] the possibility that the orders in council could be in contravention of the public law, it is now the almost universal admission of the law writers that such was the case.

As lately as 1847 the present Lord Chancellor,—then Lord Chief Justice of England—used this remarkable language:—'Of the orders in Council, Napoleon had no right to complain; but they were grievously unjust to neutrals; and it is now generally allowed, that they were contrary to the law of nations, and to our own municipal law.'

These liberal admissions have come too late to repair the ruined fortunes or to heal the broken hearts of the sufferers; they will not recall to life the thousands who fell on hard-fought fields in defence of their country's rights. But they do not come too late to rebuke the levity with which it is now intimated that the United States stand at the bar of public law, not as reasoning men, but as spoiled children; not too late to suggest the possibility to candid minds that the next generation may do us the like justice with reference to more recent controversies.

Banking and Exchange.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. . . . . JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CHASE, Cashier. . . . . W. F. PARRISH, Pres. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

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HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department. Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

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DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities in the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

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FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

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Plumbing.

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ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Va.	Mkt Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	114,000 00	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		[illegible]
		$2,194,160 05

Claims unadjusted and not due . . . $179,387 66

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT., January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	[illegible]
SURPLUS	[illegible]
Assets.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate unencumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured	[illegible]
30 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]
Waterbury	[illegible]
Stafford	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr Co's Stocks	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]
Col., Pqu. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	$40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

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NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $131,636,23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

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BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of [illegible] and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

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VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. [illegible] ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McCandish, Maker.

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg, 101 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Letters of inquiry, and attention will receive prompt attention. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.—The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs. George R. Ackley, Letitia W. Ackley, Charles Laycock, Samuel W. Fuller and Ezra B. McCagg. Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order [illegible] at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises [illegible] in said decree, and secured by a certain deed of trust bearing date the [illegible] day of Jul [illegible] made and executed by the said defendants George R. Ackley and Letitia W. Ackley, his wife, and filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county of Cook, August [illegible], and recorded in book 151 of deeds, page [illegible], conveying the premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described to the said defendants, Ezra B. McCagg and Samuel W. Fuller, [illegible] city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: The south fifty (50) feet of the north one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the west one hundred and fifty (150) feet of block seventeen (17) in Bushnell's addition to the city of Chicago, and described more particularly as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred feet south of the northwest corner of block seventeen (17) and running south fifty (50) feet, parallel with Dearborn street, thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street, thence north fifty (50) feet parallel with Dearborn street, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street to the place of beginning, and all equity of redemption of the said George R. Ackley and Letitia W. Ackley, their heirs and assigns therein. IRA SCOTT, Trustee and Special Commissioner. Chicago, June 28, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, A. D. 1860.—William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Columbus S. Marshall, Attachment. Public Notice is hereby given to the said Columbus S. Marshall that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated the fourth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills and against the estate of the said Columbus S. Marshall, for the sum of four hundred [illegible] directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Columbus S. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. S. CHURCH, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Default having been made by Milton Parker in the payment of his promissory note for $1,400 dated May 2nd, 1859, payable one year after date to the order of Daniel Brainard, and in the payment of the annual interest upon another note for the same amount of the same date, and payable to the like order two years after date. The said Milton Parker having also failed to keep certain covenants in a Deed of Trust executed by him and Harriet A. Parker, his wife, bearing date on said 2nd day of May, A. D. 1859, given to secure the payment of said notes, and other monies specified in said Deed, which Deed of Trust was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, state of Illinois, August 4th, 1859, in Book 151 of Deeds, Page 81; and in and by which said Deed said Parker and wife conveyed to the undersigned as Trustee in Trust, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, and being all that part of Block forty-six (46), in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a point on the west line of said Block, forty nine feet and two inches south of the north west corner of said Block, and running thence south on said west line on Rush street, a distance of twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly by a line drawn parallel with the north line of said Block a distance of one hundred and forty-three feet to an alley, thence northerly along said alley by a line drawn parallel with the west line of said Block a distance of twenty-five (25) feet, and thence westerly by a line drawn parallel with said north line of said Block a distance of one hundred and forty-three feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises on which is situated the north house of the Block of two dwellings lately erected by said Daniel Brainard. The said Deed of Trust also containing a clause in substance, that in case of default in the payment of the sums of money secured by said Deed of Trust or any part thereof, or of the interest thereon or of any part thereof, and for ten days after the same shall become due, then upon the application of said Brainard, or the legal holder of either of the instruments secured by said Deed of Trust, it shall be lawful for the undersigned to advertise and sell said premises, &c.; and, whereas, such application has been made to the undersigned, as Trustee, as aforesaid, to execute the trusts and powers in said Deed, by reason of said defaults.

Now, therefore, I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee named in said Deed, will, on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, all of the above described parcel of land, with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said Parker and wife. The said monies secured by said Deed of Trust being part of the purchase price for said premises. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, June 25th, 1860.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof. GEO. S. DOLE, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Executors and Trustee. Chicago, July 2, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1860. Henry Kassing, vs. Adolph Retzloff—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Adolph Retzloff that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 22d day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Henry Kassing, and against the estate of the said Adolph Retzloff, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Adolph Retzloff, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Kassing, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. E. P. SMITH, Plff's Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Henry Keep and Albert Keep vs. George W. Noble and L. P. Hill—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, interest and costs), situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and state of Illinois, to wit:—Lots numbered sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19), in Block number eight (8) in the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, June 20th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Gysbert DeClercq, vs. J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Gysbert DeClercq and against the estate of the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven and 45-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Attys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Julius Crone and William P. Apthorp, by Julius Crone, his attorney in fact, and Frances L. Crone, wife of said Julius Crone, made and executed a certain deed of trust bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1859, and delivered the same to me, Solomon M. Wilson, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 164 of Deeds at page [illegible], and also in the Recorder's office of Lake County in the State of Indiana, in Book G of Mortgages at pages 403 and 404. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the promissory note in the said deed of trust mentioned, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell the premises in said deed described, on account of such default. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said deed of trust contained, I shall, on Monday the sixteenth day of July, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described as follows, to wit: Lots thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) in block forty four (44) of section seven (7) in township thirty-nine (39) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the 3d principal meridian, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois. Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of section one (1) in township thirty-six (36) north, of range ten (10) west, situated in the county of Lake, and State of Indiana, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Julius Crone, and Frances L., his wife, and the said William P. Apthorp, their heirs and assigns, in and to said premises. SOLOMON M. WILSON, Trustee. Chicago, July 5d, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Walter L. Newberry, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, for the sum of nineteen hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore unless you the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Philetus W. Gates, Ebenezer S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Augustus G. Warner and David R. Fraser, vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Philetus W. Gates, Ebenezer S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Augustus G. Warner and David R. Fraser and against the estate of the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plffs' Attys.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 60 LA SALLE STREET. [illegible]

TALLOW, GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. Tallow, No. 1, Brown and Rough rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles, Mould and Dipped; Soap, Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st., and cor. Kinzie and Archer Road.

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER, Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Carriage Hubs, Tinners' Stock, Tinmen's Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . Lake Street . . 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE.— 1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 23 & 25 SOUTH WATER STREET, [illegible] Yankee Notions, Cottonades in great variety, Buffalo Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, Blue Denims and Stripes, Cottonades [illegible] Also a general stock of [illegible] MEN'S WEAR. [illegible]

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!! PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, No. 40........Lake Street........No. 40 (UP STAIRS.) Having sold out our stock at 194 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing. Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

1860---H. W. HUNT & CO.---1860 MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c. Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE, 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Calf, Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 22.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 22 CHICAGO, ILL. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, In all the States without exception. After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

LELAND & MIXER, IN FLANDER'S BLOCK, Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st. PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. . . . . D. M. S. MIXER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe!

BOSTON, March 22, 1860. To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street. . . 60 We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. [illegible] MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS [illegible] WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 28 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of [illegible] STRAW GOODS, [illegible]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 151 LAKE STREET.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, [illegible] Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. [illegible] ADDISON GRAVES, 70 LAKE STREET. 70

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West: Enlarged and new facilities now presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks of Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART,	ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET,	ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprises 150 Boats of the Largest Class, (Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) [illegible] NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and shippers thus evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and dispatch.

The Western Express, (Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroad and above lines of Propellers for such Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

At Erie Basin	Buffalo.	11 Coenties Slip	New York.
11 State street	Boston.	9 Astor House, Broadway	"
118 Pier	Albany.		
A. E. Culver	Utica.	191 River street	Troy.
Howard & Thomson	Albion.	W. F. Holmes	Rochester.
J. Hearn & Co.	Erie.	Dunlap & Gould	Lockport.
T. N. Bond,	Cleveland.	Stevens & Chase	
Mix & Morris,		D. B. Smith,	Toledo.
J. H. Steel	Sandusky.	A. Hopkins,	
J. L. Hurd & Co.	Detroit.	Johnson & Hodges,	
Hurlburt, Kirkland & Co.	Mackinac.		Manitowoc.
J. T. Kirkland,	Sheboygan.	John Hely,	Racine.
W. W. Hurd,	Milwaukee.	Kenosha Pier Co.	Kenosha.
J. J. Tallmadge,		W. H. Wright & Co.,	Waukegan.
Hathaway & Penn,	Green Bay.	Richmond & Co.,	1 Clark st., Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Established in 1833. ALVORD & DANA, Oswego, Proprietors. F. B. DANA, Agent, 140 Broad street, New York. D. P. LIVERMORE, General Agent, Oswego. ALONZO LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE. STEAM ON CANAL. E. T. EVANS, Evans' Ship Canal, Buffalo, Proprietor. WHITE & NEAL, 112 Broad street, New York, Special Agents. This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will be prepared on the opening of Navigation, to forward Merchandise and Produce between New York, Albany and Troy, and the Western States West, North-west and South-west. Apply to POAG, FARMER & Co. W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 171 Broadway, 1 Courtland street, and 123 Broad street, New York. GIBSON & CHASE, Agents, CENTRAL DOCK. Office, 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS, regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports. Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and at Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through Freight subject to but one transhipment. One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Agents and Consignees. J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York. E. S. SPAULDING, No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 96 State street, Boston. A. CUSHMAN, No. 108 State street, Boston. C. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh. GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh. [illegible] CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego. FELTON & BREED, Cleveland. W. T. WALKER, Toledo. E. K. MATHEWS, Detroit. O. J. HALE, Milwaukee. McHENRY & BARKER, Racine. FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis. MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 127 South Water street, Chicago. R. K. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description,
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—[illegible] South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES! $25, $30, $35, $31, $35, $35. The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE. We also have the METROPOLITAN Double Lock Stitch, like GROVER & BAKER, price $35 [illegible] LEWIS CORNELL, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES. $25, $35, $35.......$40, $45, $50. L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH. WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; [illegible] VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS. [illegible] HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER. [illegible] Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy. Agents wanted everywhere. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., 108 Lake street, Post Office box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY HALSEY, [illegible] South Clark St., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Mackerel, Codfish, [illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS—OIL [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1860.

The money market is quiet. The banks hold exchange—selling rates—steady at ¼—buying from customers 1 per cent. In the street we hear it was sold to day at ⅜ premium. The market is by no means firm, and a further decline need not surprise any one.

There has been rather more inquiry for discounts on Eastern bills for the last day or two. The banks, however, have still an abundance of means to meet the wants of customers.

Gold is with not very active demand.

NEW REGULATION AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—Notice has been given by the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia that the Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar will not, hereafter, be received at the Mint, at their *nominal* value, in exchange for the new cents. The main object of the law authorizing these coins to be received at their nominal value of twenty five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, was to retire them from circulation, and thus relieve the community from a worn-out and depreciated currency, which materially interfered with our excellent decimal system of coinage. This object having, in a great measure, been attained, and the amount of cents issued being quite large, Mr. Snowden, the Director of the Mint, recommended that a law should be passed to repeal so much of the former law on the subject as required these exchanges to be made. This has accordingly been done.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO R. R.—Weekly statement of earnings, from 1st to 8th July, 1860:

	Total to 8th July.
Passengers	$6,971 49
Freight	7,935 75
Mails and Express	800.34
Total	$15,707.58
Corresponding period in 1859	13,960.50
Increase in 1860	$1,747.08

LAND WARRANTS.—The following are the quotations at this date, July 5:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
160 acres	90c per acre	[illegible] per acre
120 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*Gwynne, Day & Co.'s N. Y. Bank Note Reporter.*

THE NEWTON BANK SWINDLE.—It seems the counterfeiters had a large prize at stake when they made so perfect a copy of the hundred dollar bills of the Newton Bank of Mass. that they were readily passed on the Buffalo and Cleveland banks. More than fifty New England banks use the same plate, and hence the only safety for the public will be to refuse all bills of that denomination on those banks. We take the following description and the list of banks from the last number of Gwynne, Day & Co.'s N. Y. Bank Note Reporter:

100 on the Newton Bank, Newton, Mass; upper centre, a squirrel [illegible] on the limb of a tree; cars and canal boats in the distance; right end female seated, with a rake in her left hand; 100 above; left end, Vulcan seated, with hammer and anvil; 100 above. Excellent imitation of the genuine. Refuse all.

100 on the Prescott Bank, Lowell, Mass; same as above. Refuse all.

100 on the Laighton Bank, Lynn, Mass; same as above. Refuse all.

☞ The following Banks use the same plate as above for their 100s.

MAINE.

George's Bank, Thomaston Bank,
Merchant's Bank, Union Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bank of Lebanon, Nashua Bank,
Belknap County Bank, New Ipswich Bank,
Great Falls Bank, Pittsfield Bank,
Indian Head Bank, Winchester Bank,
Merrimack County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Newbury, People's Bank,
Brandon Bank, Vermont Bank,
Merchants' Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington Bank, Machinists' Bank,
Adams Bank, Mechanics' Bank,
Asiatic Bank, Malden Bank,
Fall River Bank, Metropolitan Bank,
Essex Bank, Rollstone Bank,
Fall River Bank, Salem Bank,
Franklin County Bank, Union Bank, Haverhill,
Granite Bank, Waltham Bank,
Greenfield Bank, Webster Bank,
Laighton Bank, Worcester County Bank,
Leicester Bank.

RHODE ISLAND.

Citizens' Bank, Woonsocket,
Globe Bank, Providence,
New England Pacific Bank,
Pawtucket Bank,
People's Bank, North Providence,
Lime Rock Bank, Providence.

CONNECTICUT.

Tolland County Bank, Windham County Bank.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the week, though warm, has been more settled, and there has been less danger accruing to the growing crops. The alarm felt about a week ago with regard to rust in the wheat has all passed away, and with the exception of a few places where the leaves have been blackened slightly, there are no traces of the much feared calamity. Now, it is conceded on all hands, the crop is safe. In Central Illinois and in some parts of Iowa, spring wheat is being harvested; and in another week the crop in Northern Illinois will be ready to cut. Oats look well and they are said to be much heavier than for several years past. Barley is nearly ripe, and if we have favorable weather to harvest it, the crop will be full and of good quality. Corn grows most rapidly—in many places in the State being six to eight feet high.

Winter wheat and rye have been nearly all harvested. The yield of the former was expected to be unusually light, and in some places it was said to be a complete failure. But we are happy to learn that in some regions it is turning out beyond all expectation. The delivery of winter wheat has taken place here to a limited extent during the past week.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending July 7.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1, 1860.	Same time 1859.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210,650
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,848,302	1,412,252
Corn, bus	610,191	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bus	20,308	[illegible]	612,978	347,360
Rye, bus	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,600,551	[illegible]
Potatoes, bus	1,364	[illegible]	152,924	121,331
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,097	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	70	12,379	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	2,790	30,610	6,735,990	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	640	[illegible]	2,791,881
Tallow, lbs	780	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	2,708	4,449	78,974	47,668
Dr'sed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	1,567	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	[illegible]	398,000	11,241,456	20,163,155
Timber, feet	111,000	80,000	1,840,900	1,240,620
Posts, No	9,000	13,325	225,508	291,391
Pickets, No	55,000	1,000	649,000	151,000
Wood, cords	8,384	2,407	41,190	45,344
Staves, No	50,000	157,000	2,164,775	3,170,760
Salt, bris	7,315	1,118	23,858	56,992
H'wines, bbls	867	[illegible]	42,499	11,339
Fish, pkgs	1,462	1,116	11,368	12,240
Butter, lbs	15,898	37,170	683,931	546,730
Dr'd Fruit, lbs	8,287	....	1,029,333	750,491
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,491	[illegible]
B. Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	57,214	13,753
Mill Stuffs, lbs	[illegible]	187,841	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	150,919	132,150	6,312,150	[illegible]
Coal, tons	2,338	3,794	36,084	34,781

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending July 7.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour	6,129	11,583	249,066	183,414
Wheat	92,433	113,478	1,808,908	1,030,861
Corn	491,753	644,412	5,735,729	[illegible]
Oats	15,526	[illegible]	424,322	217,088
Rye	1,074	3,000	12,111	3,612
Barley	....	....	[illegible]	49,940
Seeds	....	120	1,750,017	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	3,100	[illegible]	1,067,919	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr'd Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Stuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LAKE TO-DAY.

[illegible]

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The receipts of Corn to-day were 128,742 bushels, and this heavy supply, along with dull news from New York and an advance in freights, caused an unusual depression in the market, which declined 1@1½c. At this decline, too, it was a notable fact that there were free sellers, and a very large amount changed hands. Sales foot up over 200,000 bushels, at 46@46½c for No. 1 Canal afloat; 44@45½c for No. 1; 43½@44c for No. 2; 40@40½c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at 44@44½c for No. 1 in store. Wheat was quiet, and the market ruled 1@2c lower, with sales of about 12,000 bushels at $1.06@1.07 for No. 2 Spring. About 4,000 bushels new winter wheat were received to-day, but the sales were limited to lots of Red on track at $1.20@1.25. Flour was quiet and neglected. Oats active and steady at 26c in store. A car load of new Rye was sold to-day by sample at 59c. Highwines, 18c for country, Alcohol, 36½@37c. Wool very quiet. Hides unchanged.

Freights advanced ½c—six vessels being engaged at 5½c for corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Monday's N. Y. *Tribune* reports as follows:

To Liverpool, 100 bales Cotton at 5-32@3 16d.; 500 boxes Cheese (per steamer) at 50s.; 2 000 bbls Flour at 2s. 6d.; 17,000 bush Wheat at 8½@8¾d. in bags, the lower rate to fill up; 75 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 150 bales Wool at ½d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.; 10 tuns Oil at 27s. 6d. To London, 10,000 Staves at 50s.; 700 bbls. Oil at 27s. 6d; 300 bbls Rosin at 2s. 6d.—To Glasgow, 15,000 bush. Wheat and 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. To Havre, Ashes were taken at $8@10; Rice at $10; Copper at $5; Wheat at 17@18c. ₩ bush; Flour at 65@70c for ₩ bbl.; and Cotton at ½c. A Bremen bark to London, with 6 000 bbls. Flour at 3s. To Melbourne, bark Sarah H. Snow, 5,090 bbls. Flour on private terms.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT NEW YORK, July 7.—Flour, 2,712 bbls; Wheat, 39,033 bush.; Corn, 46,450 bush.; Oats, 6,995 bush.; Ashes, 79 casks; Clover Seed, 77 bags; Corn Meal, 161 bbls.; Whisky, 784 bbls.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staples for the week:

W'k end'g July 5.	1859. Am't.	Value.	1860. Am't.	Value.
Cotton, bales	3,188	$371,306	4,061	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	28,100	44,171	214,161
Corn Meal, brls	180	743	2,039	7,879
Wheat, bu	....	....	233,677	303,879
Corn, bu	4,716	4,033	57,347	39,949
Beef, brls and tcs	[illegible]	14,162	[illegible]	24,960
Pork, brls and tcs	[illegible]	18,192	1,609	28,386
Total		$339,506		$643,498
Increase of week as compared with that of 1859				$303,992

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to July 5:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Dec.
Cotton	$4,073,687	$6,275,799	[illegible]	....
Flour	2,062,679	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Corn Meal	171,569	148,216	....	$23,353
Wheat	25,468	1,922,741	1,897,273	....
Corn	161,047	969,030	807,983	....
Beef	1,122,607	1,291,691	169,084	....
Pork	1,224,160	875,455	....	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase as compared with 1859				[illegible]

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1860.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good inquiry for freight room during the past week, and owing to a scarcity of vessels, freights have advanced ½c. Quite a large number of grain vessels are now on Lake Superior, in the mineral trade, and until they return we will probably have high freights, and a heavy accumulation of grain at this point. The engagements during the week were as follows:—On the 5th, prop. Mohawk and schr Baker, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Oliver Culver, corn to Dunkirk at 5c; schr Norwegian, corn to Oswego on p. t.; schr Lucy J. Latham, corn to Oswego at 7½c, or to Albany at 13½c. On the 6th, prop. Racine, oats to Buffalo at 3½c, and corn at 5c; schrs Morning Light and Russell Dart, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schrs Richard Mott and Norway, corn to Dunkirk at 5c; prop. Susquehanna, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; schr Hannah Perry, corn to Oswego at 7c. On the 7th, schr Sweepstakes, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Drake, corn to Ogdensburgh at 8½c; schr St. George, (Canadian) corn and wheat to Kingston at 7½c; schrs Marquette, Cornelia, Curtis Mann, and Wings of the Morning, all with corn to Buffalo at 5c. On the 9th, schr Stella, corn to Port Colborne at 5c; schr Wyandotte, corn to Buffalo at 5½c; and schrs Nightingale and Moselle, corn to Buffalo at 5½c. To-DAY rates were steady. The following vessels were engaged: Bark Invincible, brig C P Williams, and schrs Cuba, Badger, State, Oriole, Whaling—all with corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne at 5½c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 4,615 bbls; shipped, 6,129 bbls. The demand during the past week has been tolerably active and prices have been steady. Nearly all the round lots offered were taken at $4 50@5.50 for fair to good spring extra, and at the close the stock is only about 6,000 barrels, and sales are almost entirely confined to the city trade at a range of $4.90@5.25 for Spring extras. WINTER WHEAT brands have been in limited request for the city trade, and good brands of white have been sold at $5.50@6.50. RYE FLOUR quiet and almost entirely nominal. CORN MEAL is in good supply, and the market is quiet and steady at $17.00@18.00 for Unbolted, and $19@20.00 for Bolted.

To-DAY the sales were—100 bbls good spring extra at $4.90 del.; 50 bbls do at $5 del.; 50 bbls choice at $5.25 del.

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 97,439 bu; shipments, 92,433 bu. Owing to a light supply and an anxiety to make up cargoes for shipment east, the market during the week has been firm, and prices ruled about 2c higher. Towards the close, however the small stock on hand—only about 25,000 bu—has ceased to attract buyers, and prices in consequence have a downward tendency.

During the past few days about 5,000 bu of the new crop of winter wheat have been received, but owing to wet weather while being harvested, some of it is in bad condition and but little of it can be said to fairly represent the crop. The lots sold have been taken by city millers at a range of $1.10@1.25 for Red, and $1.25@1.35 for White; but this is no indication of the future ruling prices. Our correspondents from the winter wheat districts, however, all agree in the opinion that the farmers will sell but lightly at present, unless they receive $1.00 per bushel at the station. Whether the Eastern demand for this quality of wheat will justify such prices, remains to be seen, and is a matter of much doubt on the part of our leading operators.

To-DAY the wheat market fell 1@2c. Sales were as follows:—11,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.07 in store; 1,500 bu do at $1.06 in store. The following lots of new winter wheat were sold:—150 bags Amber Red at $1.25 del.; 700 bu Red at $1.20 on track.

CORN—Receipts last week, 610,191 bu; shipments, 491,753 bu. The continued liberal receipts during the week as well as the upward tendency of freights, and the large amount now in store—nearly 2,000,000 bushels—have all tended to depress the market, and we have to note a decline since our last weekly review of 2@3c ₩ bushel. During the first part of the week, the change in the market, though lower, was slight; but within the past two or three days there has been but little confidence in future prices, and the decline has been more rapid and the sales more freely made. This downward tendency has driven from the market quite a number of speculators who have all along been expecting the usual advance in prices in August, September and October, but who now begin to think that whatever advance may take place below will be lost to operators here, because of the high rates of freights which will ensue as soon as the new crop of spring wheat is marketed.

To-DAY the market was very active and prices declined ½@1c. The transactions were as follows:—12,000 bu No. 1 at 45½c in store; 30,000 bu do at 45c in store; 10,000 bu do at 44¾c in store; 70,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 44c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 44½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 44¼c in store; 30,000 bu do at 44c in store; 5,000 bu do at 43½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 43¼c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 42c in store; 3,500 bu do at 41½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 41c in store; 700 bu do at 40½c in store. Sales of Canal were as follows:—10,000 bu No. 2 at 46¼c afloat; 2,500 bu do at 46c afloat.

OATS—Receipts last week, 20,308 bu; shipments 15,526 bush. The market during the week has been tolerably firm, and prices ranged from 26@26½c. Towards the close however, buyers have had the advantage, and we note a decline of ½c. Sales to-day were as follows: 22,000 bu No. 1 at 26c in store; 100 bags No. 1 at 27½c on track; 1,500 bu do at 28c del.

RYE—Receipts last week, 40 bu; shipped 1,074 bu. The market during the past week has been quiet, and owing to light receipts prices have been almost entirely nominal. A few lots of No. 1 were sold during the week at 58@60c; but at the close there was none to be had. To-DAY two car-loads new rye were received, and 300 bushels uninspected were sold at 60c. The new crop is reported to be large.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 365 bu; shipments none. The demand is very limited and offerings light. To-DAY 65 bags No. 1 were sold at 55c on track.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 36½@37c ₩ gal.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at 50@75c.

BUTTER—Receipts last week, 15,898 lbs.; shipments, 21,670 lbs. The market during the past week has been quiet and steady, with a fair shipping demand for firkin at 8@10c for common to prime.

BROOM CORN—None in market and prices nominal.

CHEESE—Supply fair and market quiet at 6@7c for Western Reserve, and 8@10c for Hamburgh.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—CANDLES—Tallow 10@10½c; Stearine, 14@15; Star 16@18; Adamantine 22@24. SOAP—Family 4½@4¾; Palm 5c; Extra family 6½c; Erasive 7@7½; Castile, 16c; Jules Oakley's 7½@8½c.

COAL—The market continues dull, and sales of Erie and Briar Hill coal afloat have been made at $5.40@5.50. The demand at the yards is very light.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope 16c; Jute 7½c; Tarred 12@15½c.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph. $1.60@1.65 per oz; Morphine, $4.75; Borax, refined, 30@32c; Aloes, 25@30c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 38@40c; Cream Tartar, 45; Rhubarb, East India, $1.25; Hyd. Potash, $3.75@4; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; [illegible]; Copperas, 2¼@3c; Alum, 4@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.00; Indigo, 75c@$1.60; Quicksilver, 65@70c; Opium, $6.00; Annatto, 30@35c ₩ ℔; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c per ℔; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5½@6c per ℔; Soda Ash, 3¾c; Sal Soda, 2¼@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@21c; Oxalic Acid, 35@38c ₩ ℔; Tartaric Acid, 70@75c; Gum Shellac, 65@70c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—The shipping demand is very light and the market quiet at 7@8c.

FRUIT—GREEN—The receipts of new apples from southern Illinois have been liberal and the market is quiet at $3 50@[illegible] per box. Lemons $7.00 ₩ box; [illegible]. DRIED—Apples in good supply and dull at 4½@5c for Southern and 5½@6c for Eastern.

FISH—Receipts last week, 1,462 pkgs; shipped, 391 pkgs. There has been a fair demand for Whitefish during the past week, but the supply was light and the market closes 25@50c higher. Sales to-day were limited at the following quotations: No. 1 Whitefish, $6 00@6.25; No. 2 Whitefish $5.00@5.25; No. 1 Trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 Trout, $4.25@4.37½.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—The following are the closing quotations for ten hogsheads and over:—New Orleans inferior to common, 5@6¼c; common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime, 8½@8¾c; White Coffee in bbls, 9@10c; Porto Rico, 7½@8c; Cuba, 6¾@7½c. New York Refined White Coffee, 10½c. New York Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11@11½c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 33@37½c; Portland 25@30c; Refined, 45@50c; Plantation, 40@45c; N. Y. Syrups, 30@45c; Golden Syrup, 50@55c. COFFEE—Rio, 15½@16½; Maracaibo, 14½@15½c; Santa, 14@15½c; Laguayra 15½@16c; O. G. Java, 18@21½; Mocha, 24½@25½c. RICE—4½@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 28c; Pepper, 20@22½c; Alspice, 8½c. Cloves, 34@36c.

HAY—The supply is large and the demand light, under which we note a dull market. The following are the quotations of Fristie Bros, 45 Market street:—New Prairie, [illegible], at $8.00@9.00 per ton; pressed, $9.00. Timothy scarce and in good demand. New, loose, $8.50; old do, $7.00; pressed, $10.00.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 32,503 lbs; shipments [illegible] lbs. The supply is light, and the market quiet and without material change. Sales at the close were at the following range of quotations:—Green Salted, 7½@7¾c; do, fully cured and trimmed, 8c; do Calf, 9c; do Kip, 8c; Dry Salted Hides, 12½@13½c; Dry Flint, 15@15½c; Sheep Pelts, 25@50.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 867 bbls; shipments [illegible]. The market during the week has been more active, but there is no change in prices. To-DAY 100 bbls country were sold at 18c.

IRON AND NAILS—The following are the current quotations:—Common Bar Iron, 3¼c; Cast Steel, 16@18c; German Steel, 13@15c; Plow Steel, 6½@7c; Sheet Iron, 4½@5½c; Galvanized Sheet Iron, 10½@11½c; [illegible]; Nails, [illegible] four penny to [illegible], including cut spikes, [illegible].

LIME, CEMENT, &c.—Hydraulic Cement, or Water Lime, common, $1.25@1.35; Rosendale cement [illegible]; [illegible]; Stucco, $2.50@2.75; Land Plaster [illegible]; Plastering Hair [illegible].

LEATHER—Firm; Oak Sole, 30@33c; Harness Leather, [illegible]; Bridle Leather, [illegible]; Spanish Sole [illegible]; Hemlock Kip, [illegible]; Hemlock Calf, [illegible]; French Kip, [illegible]; French Calf, [illegible]; Female Calf, [illegible]; Hemlock Upper, [illegible] ₩ doz.

LEAD—Bar, 7c; Pig Lead, 6c; Shot, $1.75.

MILL STUFFS—Middlings in fair request and steady at $18@20.00; Bran and Shorts in limited demand, with sales at $9@11.50 per ton.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—The stock is light and the market quiet but firm at $18.50. BACON—Shoulders in light supply at 7½c; Hams in fair demand at 9½@11c. No Cut Meats on the market. LARD—Scarce and nominal at 11½c.

POTATOES—Receipts 1,364 bu. During the week new potatoes have been in good supply and the market is rather dull at 50@60c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good supply at $1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 6@7c per lb.

SPIRITS AND OILS—SPIRITS—Camphene, 50c; Turpentine, 58c; Burning Fluid 44c. OILS—Linseed, 62c; No. 1 Lard, 80@85c; No. 2 Lard, 65@70c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 75c; Sperm, $1.75; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanner's, 58c; Shore, 65c; Austin's Kerosene, 80c; Coal, 75c; Lubricating Oil, 70@75c; Seal, 82½c.

SALERATUS, &c.—Babbitt's prime, 6½c; do best 7½c; Potash, 6@6½c; do Babbitt's in tin cases, 8@12c.

STARCH—Pullen pure, 6c; 12 and 6 ℔ boxes, 7c; Pudding, 6c; Kingston's 9@10c.

SALT—Receipts, 7,315 bbls; shipped, 3,288 bbls. Market steady at $1 40@1.50 for Fine; $1.50@1.60 for Coarse, and $2.50 for Dairy.

TALLOW—Receipts, 780 lbs; shipped, 3,100 lbs. The demand is fair, and under a light supply the market is firm, with sales of country at 9c, and city at 9½@10c.

WOOL—Receipts, 121,0[illegible] lbs; shipped, 90,450 lbs. In the early part of the week there was considerable competition among buyers, and several round lots were taken at what was considered extreme figures. During the last two or three days, however, there has been less disposition to operate on the part of buyers, and we quote the market quiet, though unchanged. The closing quotations were as follows:—

Full Blood Merino	—@45c
Three Quarter Blood Merino	40@42c
Half Blood Merino	[illegible]
Quarter Blood Merino	[illegible]
Native	[illegible]

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1860.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending July 7.	Week previous.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Lumber, ft	7,578,591	8,962,591	108,556,783	128,186,880
Shingles, No	3,389,000	1,965,000	79,404,750	113,489,564
Lath, pcs	1,259,000	398,400	11,241,456	20,163,155
Timber, ft	111,000	80,000	1,840,900	1,240,620
Posts, No	9,000	13,325	225,508	291,391
Pickets, No	55,000	1,000	649,000	151,000

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath No.	Posts No.
By Canal	528,538	308,004	60,200	....
G. & C. U. RR	654,430	254,000	287,100	2,600
Ill. Cent. RR	887,761	917,000	158,000	1,450
Chi. & Rock I. RR	669,120	574,000	169,000	....
C. B. & Q. RR	406,063	318,000	269,000	300
C. Alton & St. L. RR	404,220	182,000	242,600	....
C. & N. W. RR	83,401	51,000	1,000	....
C. & Mil. RR	no report.	no report.	....	....
Mich. Cent. RR	85,864	163,000	....	....
Mich. Southern RR	107,531	60,000	....	....
Pittsburgh RR	31,195	22,000	....	....
Total last week	3,810,810	2,878,004	1,377,900	4,350
Total prev. week	4,701,309	2,482,750	891,400	5,502
Since Jan. 1	112,486,487	97,133,034	17,842,150	182,115
Same time 1859	133,800,726	88,781,700	16,0[illegible],850	238,841

LUMBER—The receipts show a falling off on last week of upwards of 1,000,000 feet, and about 3,500,000 on the receipts in the corresponding week of 1859. Up to this time the falling off for the season, as compared with last year, is 27,000,000. The shipments last week were also light; but the falling off is mainly by Canal—which only carried 528,538 feet. Notwithstanding this, however, we have to report a much better feeling in the market. There is a considerable inquiry by country dealers, and a heavy fall trade is expected. Cargoes have been rather scarce, and prices paid were a shade better—though hardly sufficient to quote an advance in the market. Common cast above cargoes have been freely taken at $6,00 and for extra select, $6.50@7.00. If the receipts do not increase, and the present demand for cargoes continues, an improvement in prices is inevitable. The cargoes reported during the week were as follows: Schr Antelope, rafted lumber, from Muskegon, at $6; canal-boat load from brig Hutchinson, from Menominee, at $7; two boat loads mixed Green Bay lumber from dock at $7; schr Rambler, from Two Rivers, at $6; schr Blue Belle, from Grand River, strips and boards, at $6.12½; schr Perry Hannah, mixed, from Pier Marquette, at $6; cargo of common Green Bay lumber, at $6.50; cargo of good Kalamazoo strips on p. t.; cargo of good Grand River strips at $6.25.

SHINGLES—There is still a good inquiry for shingles, and the market is firm. During the week several lots of Manitowoc A shingles were sold at $1 65@1.70; but at the close they are in demand at $1.75. We hear of two cargoes of Rogue River shingles being sold at $2 afloat, at which there is a good inquiry.

LATH—In fair request and steady at $1@1.12½ afloat. Some dealers are holding at $1.25@1.50 in the yards; but we hear of no sales above $1.25.

The following are the closing Yard quotations of lumber, lath, &c.:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1000 feet	$18.00@27.00
Second Clear	21.00@23.00
Third Clear	14 0@17.00
Common Boards	7.50@8.00
Stock Boards	9.00@9.50
Fencing	[illegible]
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@13.00
Clear do do	17.00@18.00
Common Siding	—@8.00
do do dressed	9.00@[illegible]
Clear Siding, undressed	10.00@[illegible]
do do dressed	11.00@[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
do do No 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	2.00@[illegible]
Lath	1.12½@1.25
Posts, ₩ 100	6.00@8.00

Foreign Markets.

PER ARABIA.] LIVERPOOL, June 29, 1860.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour declining tendency but more doing, 27s@31s, being a decline of 6d. Wheat firm at full prices of Tuesday; red 10s 1d@10s 11d, white 11s @12s 6d. Corn declined 3d; mixed quoted at 31s@31s 3d, yellow 31s 3d@[illegible], white 34s@35s 6d. Weather unsettled and unfavorable for crops.

PROVISIONS.—Bigland, A. & Co, Wakefield, N. & Co and others quote beef heavy under large imports. Pork quiet, Bacon firm. Lard firm and in good demand at 57@60s. Tallow firmer, butchers quoted at 58s 6d@[illegible].

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular and others quote ashes quiet at 29s 6d@29s 6d for pots; 30@31s for pearls. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea not materially changed.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros quote breadstuffs quiet but steady. White wheat 56@60s, red 50@54s. Flour [illegible]. Tea declined slightly.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols closed at 93½@93⅝ on account—extra dividend. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £235,000 since the last weekly returns. Money slightly more stringent, with active demand.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 4 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull but steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—Consols are 93¼@93⅜ on account of American stocks. Baring Bros. report low market at unchanged prices, and in some cases nominal. Messrs. Bell & Co. report state stocks inactive but prices firm.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 10.

FLOUR—Market continues in favor of buyers, with moderate demand for export; limited inquiry for home consumption. Sales 14,500 bbls at $5.10@5.25 for super state; $5.40@5.50 for extra do; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.40@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.15@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing rather quiet. Canadian flour is heavy for common grades, with only very moderate demand. Sales 550 bbls at $5.15@5.25 for super; $5.40@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour—Steady; small sales at $3.50@4.20 for common to choice super. Corn Meal—Without special change. Sales 300 bbls, $3.50 for Jersey; $3.75 for Pennsylvania.

WHISKY—Market without striking change. Sales 500 bbls at 21½@22c—nearly all at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat market continues heavy and in favor of buyers, with only a moderate export demand; the scarcity of freight room still operates as a check upon the movement of shippers. Sales 7,000 bu winter red western at $1.36@1.37; 4,500 bu white Kentucky at $1.45@1.47; 4,000 bu [illegible] Iowa at $1.21; 3800 good white Ohio at $1.40; 38,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.29, and 15,000 Chicago spring at $1.25. Rye continues quiet at 80@85c. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Corn more active and decidedly lower; sales 74,000 bu at 62@63c for sound mixed western; 54@58c for western yellow, and 60@62c for round do. Oats in moderate request at 37@40c for western and Canadian; 40@41c for state.

OILS—Market quiet. Small sales at 58½@60 for linseed, [illegible] for lard.

PROVISIONS—Pork market firmer with moderate demand. Sales 600 brls at $19.13 for new mess, $18.25 for old mess, $18 for thin mess, $15.75 for western prime mess, $14.50@14.62 for new prime, $12.50 for old prime, $14.75@15.00 for rump. Beef market quiet and steady with sales of 400 brls at $4@4.25 for country prime, $4.50@5.00 for country mess, $9@10.50 for repacked mess, $11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams continue dull with small sales at 10@15c for western, 10@12 for state. Cut meats very dull with sales of 25 pkgs at 8c for shoulders, and 10½c for hams. Smoked meats very firm, selling at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, 11½@13 for hams, 11½@11¾c for sides. Bacon dull and nominally unchanged. Lard firmer, with fair demand. Sales 675 brls at 13½@13 for No. 1 to prime—chiefly 13¼. Butter selling slowly at 10@15 for Ohio, 14@18 for state. Cheese steady at 7@10½.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sales since our last 3,000 bags Rio at 13½c; 500 bags Bahia at 14c; 100 bags Costa Rica at 14½c, and 4,000 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. Sugar steady. Sales 1,300 hhds at 6½@7¼c for Cuba and 7@7¾c for Porto Rico, and 240 hhds Melado 4¾@5c.

STOCKS—Less active and rather lower. C & T 32¾; G & Chi 69¼; Ill C Scrip 63¾; Panama 127; M S Guaranteed 35¼; M S 19¾; M C 53; C B & Q 79¾; Reading 42¾; Harlem preferred 39½; Erie 20¾; N Y C 84¾; Pacific Mail 92¾; U S 5s '65 103¾; Va 6s 91¾; Mo 6s 84¾; Tenn 6s 90.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 10.

FLOUR—Heavy. Sales 700 brls at $4.75@4.87½ for extra state; $4.87½@5.00 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.75@6.50 for double extras.

GRAIN—Dull. Sales 4,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.16; 3,000 bu red winter at $1.25. Corn 1c lower. Sales 65,000 bu at 39@39c. Oats nominal at 29c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 19½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet but firm, 40c flour; 11½c wheat; 10½c corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—250 bris flour, 8,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—400 brls flour; 17,000 bu wheat; 56,000 bu corn; 4,000 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 10.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, no sales. Corn in limited demand and 1c lower. Sales 13,000 bu Indiana at 55c. Oats, barley and rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. 26c on flour, 8 on wheat, 7½ on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—17,000 bu wheat, 12,500 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 bris flour, 20,300 bu wheat, 20,300 bu corn.

Milwaukee Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] MILWAUKEE, July 10.

FLOUR—Moderate inquiry. No sales.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled. Sellers asking higher prices. No. 2 sold at $1.00 delivered.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........July 10.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 1 clothes frame, 1 bbl tobacco, 1 chest, 3 wagons, 10 baskets fruit, 2 casks hams, 3 hhd fish, 9 bags beans.
Prop Adriatic, Brown, Buffalo, 350 stoves and fixtures, 70 tons mdse, 93 wheelbarrows, 3 wagons.
Prop Buckeye, Rounds, Ogdensburgh, 25 tons mdse, [illegible]
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St. Joseph, 1,200 railroad ties, 288 m staves, 3,000 [illegible], 5 bbls pork.
Bark Empire State, Vance, Buffalo, 300 bbls salt.
Brig Minnesota, Rawson, Green Bay, 185 m lumber.
Brig C. P. Williams, Carey, Port Colborne, 2 tons mdse.
Schr [illegible], Clelland, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr James Christy, Jarr, Du Pier, 115 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Thompson, Du Pier, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. C. Drew, Garrett, Kalamazoo, 1,000 railroad ties, 20 m lumber.
Schr Craig, Paxton, Muskegon, 35 m brick.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Brown, Buffalo.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Steel, Becker, Oswego, 500 bbls salt.
Schr Albany, Smith, Centerville, 52 cords wood.
Schr Joshua [illegible], Bell, [illegible], 30 cords wood.
Schr Falcon, Thompson, Port Ulao, [illegible]
Schr Whirlwind, Beach, Centerville, [illegible]
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, [illegible]

CLEARED........July 10.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 40 empty bris, 47 brls sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 21 bags oats, 3 brls whisky, [illegible], 1 horse.
Prop [illegible], Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn, 700 bris flour, [illegible]
Prop [illegible], Robbins, St. Joseph, 3 tons mdse.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 75 brls flour, 100 brls corn meal, [illegible]
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 4,800 bu oats, 200 bris flour, 25 sacks wool.
Bark Hans Crocker, Fitzgerald, Peshtigo.
Schr Nightingale, Stern, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr North Star, Thompson, Du Pier.
Schr L G Drew, Garrett, Kalamazoo.
Schr [illegible], Tompkinson, Oswego, [illegible] bu wheat.

Miscellaneous.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION.—A sunken anchor is lying off Bar Point, rendering navigation at the place rather hazardous, and for which masters would do well to keep the look out. [illegible] —*Detroit Tribune.*

LAKE SUPERIOR.—The propeller Northern Light arrived at Detroit on Monday. Left at Marquette the schooners [illegible], Wm. Gale, Mary Collins, [illegible], Cape Horn, John Weeks, Queen City, A. Bradley, [illegible], and propeller Marquette loading. Passed the schooners St. James, [illegible] and bark Grace Greenwood, between Marquette and Grand Island, bound down. Met the bark W. H. Pierson, of Grand Haven, bound up; also, a black fore-and-aft vessel, name unknown, bound up. The schooner Yorktown was lying at anchor in Whisky Bay, bound down; also, the bark Bernard and schooner Midnight. Met the schooners Summit, Kitchen, J. L. Gross, Challenge, and Corinthian between Whisky Bay and the Sault. The schooner Mary M. Scott was at the Sault, ready to lock through, bound up. The schooner Rebecca has been pumped out, and is discharging her cargo. She is easily kept free by the aid of one pump, and will probably leave for Detroit in the course of two or three days, in tow of the tug ——. The Montgomery was at the Sault, bound up. Fogs continued to detain steamers more or less outside on Lake Superior.

☞ We learn that Gov. Randall has appointed a commissioner, under the law of last session, to visit Green Island and take possession of suitable ground for a light house. So there seems to be no reason, why, operations may not be commenced soon, and the light completed in time for the fall business.—*Green Bay Advocate*, 5th.

☞ As the schooner Lucy Rand, of Sheboygan, was coming up the river to-day, the Captain was caught in a vane by the jibing of the mainsail, in such a manner as to throw him down and break his leg between the thigh and knee.—*Toledo Blade.*

CAPSIZED.—The sloop Fair Play, while coming down the lake yesterday, was struck by a sudden gale of wind and capsized. She had on board H. Bushnell, wife and child, C. Higgins, and Miss Horton. No damage except a little wetting.—*Horicon Argus.*

Passed Detroit, July 9.

UP—Str Cleveland; props Pocahontas, Mis. Cuyahoga, Forest Queen, Prairie State, Burlington, Illinois; barks Great West, (of Oswego,) Adriatic, Nucleus; brigs Castalia, Fanny Gardner, W. Treat, F B Gardner, A Grower, W Penn, Liverpool, Mayflower, Canopus, Hampton; schrs Col Fairchilds, Africa, Collingwood, Acontias, B Parsons, R M H, M Ross, Telegraph, Metropolis, Mt Vernon, Marshfield, D Todd, Live Oak, Wings of the Wind, A C Rayner, Forwarder, St Andrews, Col. Williams, Fowler, Essex, Scotland, C Sumner, Forest, Preble, Dan Tucker, Reindeer, Puritan, J B Chaffe, S Bond, Flight, Sunbury, Illinois, O Reeves, Rush, M B Hale, H B Steele, Vermont, J Hibbard, B R Lumm's, Revolving Light, A Hardy, Gem of the Lakes, H L Whitman, J W Brown, Falcon, Grace Murray, Eliza, M Ballard, Dane, L B Goldsmith.

DOWN—Props Comet, Michigan, Bay State; schrs Advance, Nonpareil, L C Butts, New London, Starlight, S B Pomeroy, J S Newhouse, Convoy, White Cloud, York State.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, July 4, 8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours. UP—May Queen, Ocean Wave, Bay State, Sonora, Algerine, C. Reeve, Africa, Echo, Seminole, H. S. Fairchild, G. Steele, Revolving Light, Empire State. Down—A. Ford.

Lake Ports.

DETROIT, July 9—Cleared, Schr H. L. Whitman, Phelps, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, July 9—Cleared, schr Col. Williams, Graneer, Chicago.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Arrived, propellers Tonawanda, Palmer, Chicago; Iowa, Jones, do; bark John Sweeney, Merthur, do; brig Banner, Mortoff, do; schrs Lone Star, McCrea, do; Altair, Kyle, do; York State, Dimmick, do; W. H. Craig, Bard, do; Kenosha, Mortery, do. Cleared, propellers Free State, Round, Chicago; Concord, Langley, Cleveland; bark Danube, Collins, Chicago; brigs Moselle, Hardenbergh, do; Commerce, Locke, do; schr Dane, Becker, do.

OSWEGO, July 8.—Arrived, brig Mariner, Hackett, Chicago. Cleared, schrs T. Y. Avery, Graham, Chicago; brig E. W. Cross, Moore, do.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
G. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,700
12 " "	850	35 " "	1,975
14 " "	1000	40 " "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 ly

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
FEMALES—FEMALE—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS. THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense,
Little or no change of Diet; No Inconvenience;
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
And for diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.
Read! Read! Read!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is sure and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South Tenth-st., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" Extract Buchu.
" Sarsaparilla.
" Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by JNO. D. PARK,
No. 124 Lake street.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
my25-[illegible]

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)
DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue
Are now receiving [illegible]
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.
Fresh from the Mint.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY
Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
fe26-[illegible]

Chicago Lead Works;
LEAD PIPE,
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams.
Also—VERY LIGHT PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES.
☞ Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TO RAILROAD AGENTS AND OTHERS—1,000 Railroad Ties for sale at a bargain. Apply at Hale's Dock, adjoining Wells Street Bridge. [illegible]

450 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. S. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

750 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

800 BOXES CANDLES, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BAGS ALLSPICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

Disturbance in Naples.

A LIBERAL CONSTITUTION GRANTED BY THE KING OF NAPLES.

RELEASE OF THE CAPTURED AMERICAN VESSELS.

THE NEW NEAPOLITAN CABINET.

Great Britain, France, Rome, Austria, Sardinia, &c.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The R. M. S. S. Arabia, Capt Stone, from Liverpool 30th, via Queenstown July 1st, has arrived at this port *en route* for Boston. The R. M. S. S. Africa from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Garibaldi continued his preparations for a new government.

The agitation at Naples had increased. Most inflammatory proclamations had been issued by the Central Revolutionary Committee calling on the people to rise. The French Ambassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples, it was supposed by members of the Anti-Reform party. He was beaten senseless.

The Commissariats of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th, the archives burnt, and the agents murdered. Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege, and street assemblages prohibited. The Government had yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian ministers, and ordered the release of the two captured vessels and their crews and passengers. The American sloop of war Iroquois went to Naples specially to assist the American minister in his representations.

It is confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a new liberal Constitution on the terms already published.

The tri colored flag had been formally inaugurated on the public buildings, palace and war vessels, and saluted by foreign ships of war.

The new Neapolitan cabinet had been completed. Commander Spinili is President of the Council; Commander Martino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Manna, Minister of Finances, and Marshal Lestucci, Minister of War.

The Neapolitan government continued its preparations for hostilities, the proclamation of reforms not appearing to give satisfaction.

England and Austria have assented to the proposed conference in the Franco-Swiss question. The latter protests against the admission of Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings of Parliament are unimportant.

Notice had been given of a resolution in the House of Commons which would bring to a direct issue the question of privilege in the House of Lords, in rejecting the bill abolishing the paper duty. The report of the committee on this subject is published. It merely, as already reported, quotes the precedents, and makes no recommendation.

FRANCE.—The rumors of a contemplated French loan of £20,000,000 are officially contradicted.

The prohibition against the publication of Episcopal pastorals in the French press has been withdrawn.

The Bourse was very dull. Rentes closed at 68f. 55c.

SPAIN.—It is asserted that in conformity with legal advice, Count Montalambert and Don Fernando have cancelled the renunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish throne, signed by them when prisoners at Tortosa.

ROME.—It was reported that the Papal government was about to grant reforms.

There were frequent riots between the troops and citizens at Perugia.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had voted new loans by 215 against 6.

AUSTRIA.—A convention had been signed between Austria, England and the Porte for a submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria.

RUSSIA.—It was believed that the new Russian loan in London would prove a failure. The applications were light and the list would close on the 30th ult.

BRAZIL.—The Brazil mail of the commencement of June had reached Lisbon. Coffee—At Rio 6,550@6,650 reis for good first stock 6,000 bags; exports to the United States since last mail, 16,000 bags.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, July 10.—The New Mexican mail arrived yesterday, making schedule time. The mail that arrived there before this one left went through in fourteen days. The road may now be considered open, and mails will now run through on time. Mails sent this way arrive some ten days sooner than by the overland California.

A fine rain has fallen in New Mexico since the last mail, and crops are reviving. The mountains around Santa Fe have been on fire for three weeks, which was only extinguished by the heavy rain. The remains of two men who perished in the fire, were brought in, and two more were missing and supposed to be burned to death.

The news from the copper mines, of the discovery of gold, is creating great excitement, and a large number of persons left Santa Fe and other places for the mines.

Capt. Sturgess, with six companies of first calvary from Texas was encamped on the Arkansas river. Major Sedeyx, with four companies of calvary and two companies of dragoons, are at Big Timber on the Arkansas, and will join Capt. Sturgess in a few days.—They would then go as far as the neighborhood of Denver City for the purpose of hunting up the Kiowa nation of Indians. An expressman was met with orders for Major Sedeyx to return to the head waters Walnut Creek as soon as possible. Indians had been there.

Yesterday was the hottest day ever felt in this place. The wind would almost suffocate a person. This morning the weather is cool and cloudy.

Proposals for Building the Pacific Telegraph Invited.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals till the 10th of September for the use by Government of the line or lines of magnetic telegraph from the west line of Missouri to San Francisco, under the recent act Congress—the lowest offer to be accepted and guarantee given for the performance of the service.

The Democracies in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—A Douglas Club was formed here last night. The attendance was large. Resolutions were offered endorsing the action of the State Committee for a Union Electoral ticket, which, after a long and exciting discussion, were lost by a vote of 4 ayes to 50 noes. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. The Douglas men resolved on no compromise or fusion, and there will probably be two electoral tickets.

Flora Beats Patchen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—There was an exciting race on the Suffolk Park Course this afternoon. The two mile trot between Flora Temple and Patchen was decided in favor of Flora, after two heats. The first heat was won by Patchen in 4:51½. A false start commenced the 3d beat. The horses continued round the track amidst the shouts of the excited multitude. The 2d heat was won by Flora in 5:01.

[Line failed East at this point.—OPERATOR.]

Accidents from Cannon-Firing.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—At Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, on the 4th inst., Homer Higgins and Robt. Glazee were severely wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon. On the 7th, at a Douglas meeting at the same place, the same cannon prematurely discharged, instantly killing W. J. Oursler, and severely wounding A. J. Bailey.

A Cargo of Africans Landed in Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The schooner Clotilde, with 124 Africans on board, arrived in Mobile Bay to day. A steamboat immediately took the negroes up the river.

Still Alive.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mrs. J. Schoonmaker, whose murder was so nearly accomplished is still alive, and may recover, though probably with the loss of her reason.

From Boston.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Board of Aldermen have authorized Mayor Lincoln to invite the Prince of Wales to visit Boston.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July [illegible].—A block of 21 houses of four stories each, in the 4th District, was burnt on Saturday. Loss $50,000.

The Mississippi.

DUBUQUE, July 10.—River 34 feet. Weather cloudy. Temperature 60.°

Expense of the British Army.

It was stated in the course of a debate in the British House of Commons by Col. Herbert that the whole effective force of regular troops in Great Britain and Ireland were only 30,000 men, and that it cost $75,000,000 to sustain them. The announcement created considerable dismay among the tax payers. But the London *Times* showed that the 30,000 only embraced the infantry and excluded the cavalry and artillery, and the men in depots, and pensioners. These added, and the whole effective force considerably exceeds sixty thousand men. The authentic figures taken from the army rolls on the first day of June, 1860, were as follows:

Infantry	30,542
Cavalry	11,119
Artillery	14,636
Total regular force	56,297

But an expenditure of seventy-five millions on even this number, is amazingly large, and proves the existence of profligacy and corruption, which hardly needs a Covode Committee to investigate it. Much as it costs to support troops in this country, 100,000 effective men could be maintained in time of peace in the United States for less than seventy-five millions of dollars per annum. Our present regular force we see stated at 16,000 men, which costs $15,000,000, or $900 per man on the average. But nearly all these troops are stationed beyond the frontiers, and scattered over a vast area of uninhabited territory, where transportation of supplies doubles the cost of maintaining a military force. If the British military system was conducted on decently honest principles, it would maintain 120,000 effective men upon its present expenditure. But the British nation is ruled and ridden by a tax and rent-eating aristocracy, at once corrupt and inefficient.

Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

We shall issue in a few days a campaign biography of the Republican standard-bearer, in style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It will be a pamphlet of 32 pages, of close type, double columns, and in the style and shape of the campaign life of Col. Fremont, issued in 1856. It has been prepared with great care, by one of the editors of this paper, and it may be considered an entirely reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. It has been the purpose of the writer to make it *the* document of the times. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man in the Northwest who can read the English language. For the purpose of giving it the widest circulation we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

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Per hundred	$2 50
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And all kinds
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je14-2w WM. H. RAND.

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ap27-[illegible]

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mh10g6m

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mh20 '60 ly

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128.......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.......128
THEO. S. PHILLIPS...WM. E. PHILLIPS...E. D. VAN WAGENEN
REFERENCES:
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Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
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(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
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ap28

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CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81
ap[illegible]

WALL PAPER.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS,
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
184.....South Clark street,.....184
[illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860.
7.30 am.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.
8.00 pm.—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via the [illegible] line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in the interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 am. and 10.35 pm. Arrive at Chicago at 5.00 am. and 5.00 pm.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western [illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.
GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.
Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets.
Chicago Office—48 Dearborn street.
Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.

Trains leave Chicago	9.00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet	10.30 a. m.	[illegible]
" Peoria	3.30 p. m.	[illegible]
" Bloomington	2.12 "	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trains leave St. Louis	7.00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Chicago	7.30 p. m.	[illegible]

Making direct connections with all trains for the East and North.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.30 p. m. daily.
Wilmington and Joliet Accomodation leaves Chicago 4.00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago 9.25 p.m.
Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers every afternoon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.
JAMES ROBB, [illegible]
CHARLES CONGDON, [illegible]
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.
N. H. MOORE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860...Summer Arrangement...1860
On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.
8:35 a.m., Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 3.45 p.m., at Decatur at [illegible], Springfield at 5.10 p.m.; Jacksonville at [illegible] p.m.; Naples at 10.20 p.m.; St. Louis at [illegible]; Cairo at 10.35 p.m.; Memphis in 26 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.
8.35 p.m. Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur 7.15 a.m.; Springfield 8.15 a.m.; Jacksonville 8.68 a.m.; Naples 6.20 a.m.; Quincy 10 60 a.m.; St. Louis 8.40 a.m.; Cairo [illegible]; Memphis in 26 hours, and New Orleans [illegible] hours from Chicago.
☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.
Trains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 12.00 [illegible] and 6.15 p.m.
Returning will leave—

Woodlawn,	6.55 am.	9.00 am.	1.00 pm.	4.35 pm.
Hyde Park,	7.00 "	9.05 "	1.05 "	4.39 "
Oakland,	7.04 "	9.09 "	1.10 "	4.37 "
Fairview,	7.08 "	9.13 "	1.14 "	4.41 "
Car Works,	7.11 "	9.16 "	1.20 "	4.45 "

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
Trains leave the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, [illegible] the Mississippi River at 9.45 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.
G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express leaves 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 6:00 p.m., Sundays excepted....Night Express leaves [illegible] p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5:30 a.m., Mondays excepted....Mendota Accomodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted.
C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. The daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.
☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public.
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, [illegible] O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & [illegible], Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, [illegible]; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; [illegible] ham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, [illegible], St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. [illegible], Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit at 10:15 a.m., arrives at Buffalo at 5:40 p.m.; New York at 10:15 a.m.; Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & [illegible] N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this route can be obtained at the Union Depot. S. S. CARTER, Gen'l [illegible]
fel4 '60 ly

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.
Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.
Baggage checked through.
Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:
6.40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted).
7.35 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).
Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and [illegible] Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, and all interior towns of New England, and New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.
Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.
The above trains connect at Forest with trains on the Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound East will find this route the most direct and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, and at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.
Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
[illegible] Express, [illegible], arrive at Detroit 6.45 pm; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston 11.30 pm.
8.00 pm—New York & Boston Express, (except [illegible]) arrive at Detroit 7:20 am.; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; Buffalo 5:10 pm.; Albany 6:45 am.; New York [illegible] am.; Boston 1:00 pm.
7:30 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
8:00 pm Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 19 hours.
8:50 pm Train, Saturday, only to Niles.
Sunday Trains [illegible].
Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 8.00 pm train connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East, and at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada and Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad Offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office in Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Two daily trains leave, viz:—
9.45 am.—Day Express.
5.00 pm.—For Rockford and Janesville.
9.30 " —Night Express.
Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 5 pm. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
[illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.00 am and 9.00 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Iowa, Rapids, and intermediate points.
At 9.45 am and 4.00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.
4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points.
At 5.30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate points.
Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take [illegible] am. trains.
Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 pm. train.
☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.
H. P. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse, [illegible]
Morning Line.—At 9.45 a.m., arrives at Milwaukee [illegible] m., and La Crosse same evening.
Evening Line.—At 5 p. m., arriving at Milwaukee [illegible] p. m., and La Crosse at 10.30 a. m.
Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with Steam Boats for St. Paul.
Milwaukee Trains leave Waukegan at 7 a. m. [illegible] Chicago at 9.45 a. m. Leave Chicago at 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Waukegan at 6.25 p. m.
Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., arrive at Chicago at 1.30 p. m. and 6.40 p. m.
April 30th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.30 am, and [illegible] 8.15 pm. (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 8.15 pm. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 5.30 am. (Mondays excepted.)
Joliet Accommodation leaves [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, [illegible]
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Tkt Agent.